

LIBRARY
FEB 14 1883
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION—THE SAFETY OF A REPUBLIC.

VOL. VII.

TOPEKA, KAN, AUGUST, 1874.

No. 8.

HOFFMAN HOUSE,

Madison Square.....New York.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Said by all travelers to be the best hotel in the world.
C. H. READ, Proprietor.

Eclectic Educational Series.

Important New Publications.

PRICES—1. Retail. 2. Supplies for first introduction and sample copies for examination with a view to first introduction. 3. Supplies for first introduction in exchange for other corresponding books in use.

Thalheimer's Medieval and Modern History, \$2 50; \$1 88.

Thalheimer's Ancient History, \$2 50; \$1 88.

The School Stage, \$1 25; 94c.

The Amateur Actor, \$1 50; \$1 13.

Duffet's French Method, Part 1, \$1 00; 75c;

50c. Part 2, \$1 00; 75c; 50c.

Hailman's Kindergarten Culture, 75c.

Hailman's Lectures on Pedagogy, 75c.

Gow's Good Morals and Gentle Manners, \$1 25; 94c.

Andrews' Constitution of the United States, Library Edition, \$2 00; School Edition, \$1 50; \$1 13.

Ray's Surveying and Navigation, \$2 25; \$1 60.

WILSON, HINKLE & CO., Publishers,

137 Walnut street, Cincinnati, and

7-10 28 Bond street, New York.

AGENTS' COMBINATIONS.

Bible Combination, the Combination Book List, Map Chart and Frame Combination.
We supply the Publications of John E. Potter & Co. Address, GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Chicago.

OPIUM HABIT CURED!

All Opium-Eaters can easily be cured. Address

W. P. PHELON, M. D.,

259 Randolph st., Chicago, Room 2.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

115 & 117 PINE STREET,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Type, Plain and Ornamental,
Wood and Metal.

Machine and Hand PRINTING PRESSES

PAPERS, News, Book, Colored, Manila and Flat.

All Qualities CARDS & CARD BOARDS.

PRINTING INKS, And everything used by Printers.

New York Homoeopathic



OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL BUILDING. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Opthalmic Hospital Building,

The regular sessions of the College begin on the first Tuesday of October, and end on the last Tuesday of February.

Fees for full course of Lectures\$100 00

Fees for graded course (which includes the lectures of the entire term of three years), invariably in advance..... 160 00

Matriculation Fee 5 00

Practical Anatomy..... 10 00

Graduation Fee..... 30 00

Graduates of other Medical Colleges 50 00

Students who have attended two full courses at other medical colleges, or one at this and one at some other college 50 00

For further particulars, address

J. W. DOWLING, M. D., Dean,
No. 568, Fifth Avenue, New York.

CARLETON COLLEGE.

Northfield, Minn.

Fall term begins Sept. 9th, 1874. Students of either sex received. Four courses of study provided.

English,

Preparatory.

Ladies' and

Collegiate.

Ten professors and teachers.

Tuition, higher brancher, \$8 per term of 13 weeks; common English \$6; board, \$2 75 per week; room, \$3 per term. For catalogue or circular address JAS. W. STRONG, Pres't. Northfield, Minn., July 15. 1874. 7-9

Kentucky Normal School.

Carlisle, Nicholas Co., Ky.

Inaugurated Sept., 1873. Incorporated Jan. 1874

Recognized by the State.

Full corps of Trained Teachers.

Second School year opens Sept. 1, 1874.

For catalogue address

T. C. H. VANCE, Principal.

Graded Singers for Day Schools.

BY E. BLACKMAN AND E. E. WHITTEMORE.

"In Chicago, musical instruction in the schools is far more intelligent and systematic."
—Appleton's Journal.

The high standing of the public schools of Chicago in musical progress is due to the graded system of Messrs. Blackman and Whittemore, embodied in the series of

GRADED SINGERS.

The regular teacher can use them successfully, and the music teacher will find them admirable for his work. From the six-year-old to the graduate of the High or Normal School, some one of these books is adapted to every one who is in the process of getting an education.

No. 1—Is intended to commence the study of singing in the Primary Department. In the Chicago schools it carries the pupil through the lower four grades, occupying about three years of time.

No. 2—Is complete in itself, and is adapted to Intermediate and District Schools, whether graded or not. Also well adapted to Female Seminaries, &c.

No. 3—Being a beautiful collection of music, arranged in three parts, is also adapted to the wants of Female Seminaries.

No. 4—Is intended for High Schools and all adult classes of mixed voices when the four parts are combined. A useful chorus-book, containing selections from the masters, and many pieces suitable for closing exercises, concerts, &c.

Prices. Retail. Per Doz.
Graded Singers, No. 1 \$ 25 \$ 2 40
" No. 2 50 4 80
" No. 3 75 7 20
" No. 4 1 00 9 00

Specimen copy mailed upon receipt of retail price. Published by JOHN CHURCH & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Spingler House,

Union Square, Broadway,

Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, N. Y.

TIMOTHY J. COE, Proprietor.

Terms, \$3 50 per day.

8-8 European and American plan.

OUR NEW BOOKS.

Language Lessons for Beginners.
By Prof. Jno. S. Hart, LL. D. A simple, practical and rational introduction to the study of Grammar. Price 30 cents. A sample copy of this book for examination will be sent to any teacher in the United States, without charge, on receipt of a ten cent stamp to pay postage, &c.

English Grammar and Analysis.
By Prof. John S. Hart, LL. D. A book that will be hailed with delight by teachers who want an English Grammar that can be used with satisfaction, both to teacher and pupil. Price, 90 cents. Half price to teachers for examination.

Three Thousand Practice Words.
By Prof. J. Willis Westlake, A. M., State Normal School, Millersville, Pa., contains lists of Familiar Words, often mis-spelled, Difficult Words, Homophonous Words, Words often Confounded, Rules for Spelling, &c. It is a book that every teacher wants. Handsomely bound in flexible cloth, crimson edges. Price 50 cents. Sent to teachers for examination on receipt of 35 cents.

Constitution of the United States.
By Prof. John S. Hart, LL. D. Just the book to place in the hands of every future voter. Should be taught in every school. Price 60 cts. Half price to teachers for examination.

Descriptive circulars of the above sent to any address on application, accompanied by stamp to pay postage.

Please Address

Eldredge & Brother,

7-8 No. 17 N. Seventh street, Philadelphia.

Agents Wanted For

PROF. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK

On Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter-relations; Love, Its Laws, Power, &c.

Agents are selling from 15 to 20 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. 7-8

BARNES & BEYNON, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS

215 PINE ST.

G. B. BARNES, } ST. LOUIS, MO.
J. L. BEYNON. }

Fine Book & Pamphlet Printing a specialty

PRICE LIST
OF
D. APPLETON & CO'S
SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS.

	Retail.	Exchange Rates.	Regular Introductory Rates.
I. Cornell's Primary Geography.....	90	46	60
II. " Intermediate Geography.....	1 50	75	1 00
III. " Grammar School Geography.....	1 75	87½	1 17
Quackenbos' Primary Grammar.....	1 00	80	1 06½
English.....	50	25	33
First Lessons in Composition.....	90	45	60
Course of Composition and Rhetoric.....	1 50	75	1 00
Gillespie's Land Surveying.....	5 00	2 00	2 00
Quackenbos' Elementary History.....	75	37½	50
School History.....	1 75	87½	1 17
Guizot's History of Civilization.....	1 50	1 00	1 00
Winslow's Moral Philosophy.....	1 50	1 00	1 00
Lockyer's Astronomy.....	1 75	87½	1 17
Nicholson's Geology.....	1 50	1 00	1 00
Zoology.....	1 75	1 17	1 17
Quackenbos' Natural Philosophy.....	1 75	87½	1 17
Science Primers, each.....	50	25	33½
Youman's Chemistry.....	1 75	87½	1 17
(Miss) 1st Botany.....	1 00	50	66½
2d.....	1 50	75	1 00
Kruse's Drawing Books—Part I, each.....	20	10	13½
II, each.....	25	12½	16½
Ahn's German Grammar.....	1 00	50	66½
Harkness' Introductory Latin Book.....	1 25	63	83
Latin Reader.....	1 50	75	1 00
Latin Grammar.....	1 50	75	1 00
Caesar's Commentaries.....	1 50	75	1 00
First Greek Book.....	1 50	75	1 00

For specimen copies or further particulars, address

C. E. LANE, Agent,

407 NORTH FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

DANIEL READ, LL. D.,

President and Professor of International and Constitutional Law.

HON. PHILEMON BLISS,

Resident Professor of Law, and Special Instructor in Equity, the law of Real Property, and in Practice and Pleadings.

HON. BOYLE GORDON,

Resident Professor of Law, and Special Instructor in Elementary Law, the Law of Contracts and Evidence.

J. G. NORWOOD, M. D., LL. D.,

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

HON. ANDREW KREKEL,

(U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE.)

Lecturer upon Federal Jurisprudence, including Admiralty Proceedings and the Law of Bankruptcy.

HON. HENRY S. KELLEY,

(JUDGE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.)

Lecturer upon Criminal Pleadings and Practice.

The ordinary exercises are, 1st, a daily examination of each student upon given lessons in the text-books, beginning with Blackstone; 2d, daily lectures, and 3d, a moot court held once a week, in which the student is expected to draw pleadings, record entries and other law papers, and prepare opinions.

Free access is had to the general library and reading room, as well as to the law library, also to any University exercises, not interfering with law studies.

The term is six months, commencing the first Monday in October, and the full course two years. Tuition, \$40 for the season, payable in advance. Board in families from \$3 to \$5 per week, and in clubs from \$1 75 to \$2 25. For further particulars address the President or

P. BLISS, Dean of Law Faculty.

COLUMBIA, MO., June 1, 1874.

7-8

The Illinois
WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY,
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Its central location, its elegant and commodious new building, now occupied; its full corps of competent instructors; its regular college classes and rapidly increasing Alumni; its complete and systematic course of study, classical and scientific, regular and elective; its mild and wholesome discipline; its high moral tone, and non-sectarian, positive religious culture, all recommend this institution to those desiring an education. Ladies and gentlemen admitted to equal privileges. Terms reasonable. For full particulars address the President.

Rev. SAMUEL FALLOWS, D. D.,
8-1 306 West Chestnut street, Bloomington, Ill.

Drury College!

Fall term of fifteen weeks will begin

Thursday, Sept. 10, 1874.

Examination for admission the day previous.

Especially advantages for

Both Sexes.

Five courses of study: Classical, Scientific, Latin and Greek and Ladies'.

Ladies' Department will be under

the care of Miss Comings,

for three years the very successful and popular preceptress of the State Normal School at Kirksville.

— A full and able corps of instructors, thorough in all things.

Tuition from \$12 to \$15.

No extras, except for painting, drawing and instrumental music.

— Children of ministers of all denominations FREE.

The college enjoys special advantages as the seat of a large school of learning, in the unsurpassed salubrity of climate of the surrounding region.

For catalogues and particulars address

N. J. MORRISON, D. D., Pres't.

SPRINGFIELD, Green Co., Mo., July 1, 1874.

7-9

Photographs.

PERSONS wishing beautiful pictures of themselves or friends, cannot do better in St. Louis than by calling at SEIBERT'S and securing the shadow ere the substance fades, at No. 9 South Fifth street, between Market and Walnut, near the Southern Hotel. Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed or no charge.

\$5-20 per day at home. Terms free. Address
Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

8-2

Bellevue Hospital Medical College

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Sessions of 1874-1875.

The Preliminary Autumnal Term will commence on Wednesday, September 16th, 1874, and continue until the opening of the regular session.

The Regular Session will commence on Wednesday, September 30th, 1874, and end about the 1st of March, 1875.

FACULTY:

- ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.,**
Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and President of the College.
- JAMES R. WOOD, M. D., LL.D.,**
Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
- FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.,**
Professor of Clinical Midwifery and Diseases of Women.
- AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.,**
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
- FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D., LL.D.,**
Professor of Practice of Surgery with Operations and Clinical Surgery.
- LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.,**
Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
- ALEXANDER B. MOTT, M. D.,**
Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery.
- W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,**
Professor of Principles of Surgery with Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, and Clinical Surgery.
- WILLIAM T. LUSK, M. D.,**
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Midwifery.
- EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M. D., LL.D.,**
Professor of Gynecology.
- EDWARD G. JANEWAY, M. D.,**
Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.
- AUSTIN FLINT, JR., M. D.,**
Professor of Physiology and Physiological Anatomy, and Secretary of the Faculty.
- ALPHEUS B. CROSBY, M. D.,**
Professor of General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.
- R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,**
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Fees for the Regular Session.

Fees for Tickets to all the Lectures during the Preliminary and Regular Term, including Clinical Lectures.....	\$140 00
Matriculation Fee.....	5 00
Demonstrator's Ticket (including material for dissection).....	10 00
Graduation Fee.....	30 00

For the Annual Circular and Catalogue, giving regulations for graduation and other information, address the Secretary of the College,

7-9 **PROF. AUSTIN FLINT, JR.,** Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

American School Cards.

The finest line of REWARDS published, the chromos and designs being

Entirely New and Original,
Comprising

Five hundred and sixty varieties,

Four hundred of which are designed for day schools, and one hundred and sixty for Sunday Schools, the poetical selections being made with great care from the best authors.

Wholesale Agents for the Above Line of Reward Cards:

W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co, Chicago, Ill.	E. B. Smith & Co., Detroit, Michigan.
A. H. Andrews & Co., " "	W. E. Tunis, " "
Wisconsin News Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Western Pub. and School Fur. Co., St. Louis.
Maxwell, Batchelder & Co., Bloomington, Ill.	Geo. E. Stevens & Co., Cincinnati, O.

8-3

St. Louis Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

FACULTY:

Rev. William G. Elliot, D. D., President and Chancellor of the University.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS:

- Hon. Samuel Treat, U. S. District Judge, eastern district of Missouri, Pres't of Law Faculty.
- Henry Hitchcock, A. M., Provost of Law Department.
- Hon. Albert Todd.
- Hon. Samuel Reber, Judge of St. Louis Circuit Court.
- Hon. John M. Krum, Judge of St. Louis Circuit Court.
- Hon. George A. Madill, Judge St. Louis Circuit Court.
- Hon. Chester H. Krum, Judge St. Louis Circuit Court.
- Alex. Martin, A. M.
- George M. Stewart, A. M., Dean of Law Faculty.

Regular annual session will open Oct. 15, 1873.

TUITION:
Tuition fee for the first year's attendance in either class will be \$80, and for the second year \$60, payable in every case in advance, to S. A. Ranlett, Treasurer of the University, at Provident Savings Institution, 513 Olive street. There are no extra charges.

Students are admitted to either class, on examination, until the Christmas recess.

For particulars, address
G. M. STEWART, Dean of Law Faculty,
7-12 303 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS SEMINARY.

A PRIVATE Select School of High Grade, for young ladies. The seminary is advantageously located in the most beautiful and healthy of the suburbs of St. Louis, on a commanding eminence overlooking the city. The

Ample and Beautiful Grounds,

The Well Arranged Buildings, the Healthful surroundings, the Thorough Grade of Scholarship Enforced, the

Prudent and Careful Discipline,

The scrupulous attention to Moral Culture, and the

Experienced Board of Instructors,

all render this Seminary worthy of patronage. The object is to make the seminary a safe

HOME FOR THE YOUNG.

Academic year begins in September and closes in June; \$350 will meet necessary expenses for the school year. For further particulars refer to the principal, B. T. BLEWETT, A. M., 720 N. Fourth st., cor. of Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.

7-9

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION—THE SAFETY OF A REPUBLIC.

VOL. VII.

TOPEKA, KAN., AUGUST, 1874.

No. 8

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Artistic Teachers.....	3
School Management.....	3
The New School Law.....	4
Iowa.....	4
Northwest Missouri.....	4
Over the Pennsylvania Railroad by Daylight.....	5
My Five Boys.....	5
Vocal Culture.....	5
Reveries.....	6
The Reaction.....	6
Another Story of Agassiz.....	6
Carleton College.....	6
Old Fort B.....	7
An Inquiry Answered.....	7
Educational and Personal.....	7
Institutes.....	7
The St. Louis Fair.....	7
Strong Endorsements.....	7
Our Teachers' Bureau.....	7
The Outlook.....	8
Educators First.....	8
The Summer Campaign.....	8
Outlets.....	8
A Failure.....	9
A Queer Confession.....	9
Can It Not Be Done.....	9
A Disagreeable Necessity.....	9
Latin as a Study.....	10
Look Them Over.....	10
Book Notices.....	10-11
Special Notices.....	12

ARTISTIC TEACHERS.

BY J. P. WICKERSHAM.

It is beginning to be understood that assigning lessons, hearing recitations and keeping order are but a small part of the work of teaching school. They are, however, the most conspicuous part of it, the part that catches the eye of the unthinking, the part by which the multitude test the qualifications of teachers, and in view of which school boards make contracts with them. But, as has been said, a few are beginning to understand that this is the coarser, inartistic work of teaching, not unlike the miner who digs the rough ore out of which is made the polished blades of Damascus or the costly cutlery of Sheffield; or that of the quarryman who cuts the shapeless block of stone that becomes in the hands of a master the beautiful statue, filling the whole world with admiration. Teaching is not yet a fine art, and the teacher is not yet an artist of the highest order. These are heights to be scaled in the future.

But is not man the noblest work of God? And is not the art of forming as God designed, after His own image, the highest and noblest of arts? Why then should such multitudes of teachers content themselves with the mere routine, commonplace duties of the school-room, and aspire to nothing beyond? Why should they remain ignorant or forgetful of the high end which all teaching worthy of the name keeps constantly in view, the perfection of human nature? "What we want most is skilled workmen," said the head of a large manufacturing establishment to the writer a few days ago. "We can find plenty of men to do our coarser kinds of work, but the largest salaries do not procure the requisite skill in our designing and finishing departments." This language expresses quite exactly the great want in the work of education. There are thousands of teachers who can perform the ordinary duties of the school room, but have no conception of the art required to develop and train the whole human char-

acter. Good methods of giving instruction in the several branches, methods of school management, may be learned and practised by a mere machine teacher, whose mind knows nothing of that nobler, that God-like process of a strong soul brooding over a weaker one, penetrating its inmost fibres with light and love, and lifting it up day by day to a higher, purer sphere of existence, ripening it as it were for time and eternity. Let us have fewer laborers and more artists in our school-rooms,

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

BY J. BALDWIN.

VI. Punishment.

THE subject of corporeal punishment is now undergoing a careful reconsideration by educators. In this number we give the Phrenological view, in the next, it will be considered from a pedagogical standpoint. The following from the Phrenological Journal will be read with interest by all teachers, and parents:

SHALL WE WHIP?

If the reader sincerely believes that whipping will do him good when peevish, fretful, or tired, then he may justify himself in administering to others that which he himself would take under similar circumstances. But we believe there are better ways of being subdued and subduing. We believe in the doctrine of "overcoming evil with good." "Better suffer wrong than do wrong." Not long ago strait-jackets were used in all our lunatic asylums. Now they are nowhere used. Not long ago flogging was practised in our schools, in the navy, and in many families. Boys and girls alike were whipped, greatly to their moral degradation—as we believe—and never to their moral improvement. Ignorant or brutal teachers, keepers, and parents who know no better, may be heard to say, "We can not get along without whipping." So with low, ignorant, and brutal drivers of horses. But intelligent and humane teachers, keepers and parents manage to get along better without whips than others do with them. It all depends on knowing how. One resorts to diversion in overcoming a belligerent child; another tries amusement; another "breaks down all opposition" by kindness. It would be strange that a teacher or a parent could not out-gen-

eral a child and conquer him, without resorting to violence.

Children of different dispositions are found in the same family. One child, taking after the father, will be brave, curt, plucky, positive, proud, persevering, and rash. Another child, resembling the mother, will be meek, timid, sensitive, submissive, magnanimous, and sympathetic. Another child may resemble the parents in about equal degree, and will be a happy medium of the two—will be less brave than the father and less timid than the mother; and we can imagine a combination often seen in the same family; one child resembling largely the father and in a medium degree the mother, and another resembling largely the mother and but moderately the father. Thus there may be five children in one family, no two of whom would be so nearly alike that the same treatment would produce similar results in each.

The child with the meek and timid, tender and sensitive nature, would be found with a broad head outward from the crown on each side, in the region of Caution, and well developed in the middle of the top-head, in the region of Veneration. At the crown of the head, also there would be flatness where Self-Esteem, if large, would round it out. The head would also be narrow in the region of the ears, where Combativeness and Destructiveness are located.

A glance at such a head teaches at once that the child is to be tenderly and considerately treated; is not to be harshly or rashly spoken to; that subjects involving discipline or reproof should be carefully and quietly suggested rather than peremptorily and recklessly urged in a mandatory spirit.

We have seen children of that stamp boisterously addressed in school or by inconsiderate parents or nurses, when the little thing would tremble, turn first red and then pale, and become so flustered in mind as not to know the truth or how to utter it if it was remembered, and the culprit would stammer and contradict himself, and therefore be charged with all manner of duplicity and depravity. On the contrary, a gentle suggestion to such a child would have been all-sufficient to restore it to rectitude of conduct and awaken its lasting confidence and love toward its parent or teacher.

Such children need encouragement; should never be talked to about real or imaginary dangers. People may be wiser to-day than they were forty years ago relative to frightening little ones in respect to the dark, witches, and malign agencies, but we now occasionally hear such talk even in intelligent and respectable families.

—When satisfied that a subscriber has failed to receive any number of the Journal, we will always re-mail it.

—Let each subscriber send us one new name, and give us a circulation of 25,000. We desire above everything else to make the Journal an instrument of extended usefulness. A determined effort on the part of the friends of popular education throughout the West, will give us a circulation of 20,000 by the first of October.

Will our friends who desire to get notices of meetings, teachers' institutes, advertisements and other matter into the JOURNAL, please remember that we must have it in hand by the 15th of the month previous to publication?

We want an agent for this paper at every postoffice in the United States. Write us for terms.

The regular subscription price of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION is \$1 50 per year, invariably in advance. We stop all papers when the time for which they have been paid for expires.

Please write your name and post-office address very plain (enclosing stamps to pay return postage,) and you will be astonished at the promptness with which you will receive replies to numerous inquiries sent us. Be sure to enclose stamps.

It is further claimed that the adaptation of the treatment to the disposition of the child, is the only way in which he can be fitted for the truest and highest life. Certainly teachers and parents should carefully study the child. In training children, we should draw all possible aid from physiology and psychology. Intelligent management is what children need. Brute force is only worthy of savages.

STATE NORMAL July, 1874.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

Editor American Journal of Education;

Dear Sir;

THE friends of education in this State have long been looking for a word of comment from you on the School law passed by our late legislature. The opinion seems very generally to prevail, that many provisions in this law are seriously inimical to the best interests of our public school system. In the absence of any clearer exposition of some of these provisions perhaps you will permit me to say a few words upon some of the general features of this law.

The enemies of public education always select as the objective point of their attacks, the most vulnerable feature in the system, its cost. But mere money outlay is not always a measure of value. A commodity purchased at the price of one hundred dollars, may be dear or it may be cheap. The quality of the commodity must settle this question. Now to many people two millions of money will always be thought a very large outlay for the support of public education throughout our entire State. The reason for their thinking so is very clear. They are wholly unable to appreciate the advantages certain to follow in the path of general intelligence. It never occurs to them that intelligence promotes morality in a community; that intelligence stimulates the various industries in a community; that intelligence invites immigration to our State; that it opens up new avenues of commercial intercourse; that it widens the old avenues of trade, and multiplies a thousand fold the means of honest livelihood among the lower classes in society. Yet all this is true and may be shown to be true. The money value of all this is far in excess of two millions of dollars to our great State.

Lessen by education the cost of criminal prosecutions and the cost of supporting criminals in our State; enlarge by education the circle of honest industry in our midst; cheapen living in our State by giving enlightened direction to the various productive industries among us; cheapen the cost of living by giving encouragement and protection to honest labor in our midst, and our public school system will be found not only the most potent but the most economical institution established and supported at the public expense, in the interests of modern civilization.

Now, if in fact as in theory, our

laws were an honest expression of the will of the people, then we might await with better grace the slow growth of a healthier public sentiment. Unfortunately, however, it is now strongly suspected that legislative caprice often assumes the form of law, and it is quite certain that our various industries are seriously crippled by unwise enactments. For these evils there is no adequate remedy other than that of enlightened public sentiment. But the sure and speedy avenue to the minds of the people on the question, and indeed, on most others, is by means of the public press. American journalism has done much to create and to direct public opinion in the best interests of education, in the best interests of labor, in the best interests of all the productive industries in the land.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think I rather understate than overstate the case in saying that on the subject of public school education in our State the press has been somewhat remiss. The battle is not yet won on the question of free education in our State, and if as much editorial ability could be displayed in regard to this two millions spent in educating the seven-hundred thousand school children in our midst, as we have witnessed in the five-hundred dollar pyrotechnic fizzle which touched the pockets of a few of your generous citizens, our public school system would soon come to be regarded as too sacred to suffer from the annual splenic eruptions witnessed at each session of our legislature.

To save the people's money our legislature abolished the office of County Superintendent. The salaries of these one hundred and fourteen officers aggregated about \$45,000. Another provision of this new school law revives an odious scheme attempted under a former administration, that of furnishing blanks through the Department of Education for the entire State.

Under a similar provision in the law, \$28,000 were drawn from the Treasury in about twenty-two months. And I am credibly informed that the State is now swarming with men soliciting orders for these new blanks and record-books. If each school-district must have a new set at eleven dollars the 7,500 districts must expend about \$82,500, or nearly double the amount saved on the Superintendency.

In addition to this the order-books, now three instead of one, cost \$22,500 making a total outlay for blanks and books, of \$105,000. Now by abolishing the office of town-ship clerk, which cost the State nearly \$60,000, we have an exhibition of retrenchment in one direction, which blinded the eyes of our law-makers to the possible job in equal amount in another direction.

Is it not singular that any man could be found among those interested in the cause of general education, who would voluntarily come to the front and not only apologize for it,

but pronounce it the best one the State has ever had?

The vital feature in every large enterprise is its efficient supervision. Every manufacturing establishment employing one hundred hands, employs one or more Superintendents to see that the work is well done. But here is a great State with a working capital of \$2,000,000, and a fixed capital aggregating many millions more, actually afraid to employ any supervision worthy the name. Of course, in this estimate the mental and moral waste counts for nothing. There is no ledger account kept of this. Yet every vital economy found in our civilization refers for its origin to the mental and moral culture of our citizens. Here is a great State employing nearly 10,000 hands as teachers, each governed by his own caprice, and each working at his own speed. The delicate material is in their hands that must be wrought into our future citizens, our future lawyers, doctors and ministers, our judges and our statesmen; yet this immense force toils blindly on with no hand to direct its energies.

The length of this letter admonishes me I must close without having alluded to several very obnoxious features in this law. In a future letter I may show the utter want of symmetry in the law; the hostile spirit that prompted many of its provisions; the manifest lack of comprehensiveness in the new law as a whole; the many ways in which its provisions indirectly cripple our school system, as well as the many ways in which they were intended to cripple it.

The cheap and convenient local Normal schools have been destroyed and our teachers forced into expensive training schools at distant and inaccessible centres.

These local institutes would have proved excellent feeders for the Central Normal schools, much better, indeed, than the several counties without them.

But we all know that an efficient school system is not the product of a single day or a single year. It is a matter of very slow growth. Good legislation may greatly stimulate that growth; bad legislation will seriously retard it.

X. Y. Z.

COLUMBIA, Mo., July 20, 1874.

IOWA.

MARSHALLTON, July, 1874.

Editor American Journal of Education:

DEAR SIR—The school interests of Iowa are being looked after by a thoroughly competent superintendent who is making every effort in his power to advance the educational interests of the State. The school law was so amended at the last session of the Legislature, that each county is required to hold a "County Normal Institute," and in accordance with that law Superintendent Abernethy called six district conventions of county superintendents to meet in central places in each district, to discuss "Questions of highest import-

ance, relating to the official duties of the superintendents, and to the School Interests of the State."

The most important questions discussed were

1st. The provisions of the law for the education of teachers.

2d. The supervision and inspection of schools.

3d. The examination of teachers and the issuing of certificates.

4th. The manner of conducting Normal Institutes.

5th. The law relating to the above named subjects, and other school interests.

The different conventions were all presided over by Mr. Abernethy, and all the above and many more important questions were discussed, and plans adopted for future guidance.

Nearly all the county superintendents were in attendance at their respective conventions, and all joined in praise of Superintendent Abernethy's valuable interpretation of the school law, and his clear and explicit definition of theory and practice relating to the manner of conducting normal institutes, and his valuable suggestions on all subjects relating to the interests of schools.

Commendatory resolutions were offered, expressive of appreciation of the Superintendent's efforts in these conventions; but were not entertained by him; but I think he will not be able to rule this notice out of order. Normal Institutes will be held in nearly all the counties of Iowa this summer and fall, and a general awakening in school interests is dawning, and we hope it will not be long before Iowa will be at the head of her sister States in educating all her people for the high duties of American citizenship.

Yours, &c.

J. E. B.

NORTHWEST MISSOURI.

Editor American Journal of Education:

THE schools of this region are doing well, notwithstanding the incubus of the injudicious legislation of last winter. The success is chiefly due to the self-sacrificing labors of our county superintendents and other school officers.

I have recently visited the schools of several counties, and found many efficient teachers hard at work and full of enthusiasm. The people seem determined to sustain the very best schools.

The abolition of the county superintendency is regarded by all friends of popular education, as an unmitigated calamity. The people of this part of the State will labor earnestly for its restoration.

A pressing want in this part of the State is good and well-furnished school buildings. I find very few that are worthy of a great people. The plans presented in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION are so excellent that we may hope for great improvement in the near future. We expect to secure a Northwestern State Normal School during the coming winter. The competition will be sharp—about a dozen counties will

make strenuous efforts to secure its location.

I find that the JOURNAL OF EDUCATION is everywhere exerting a great influence in building up popular education, and in showing the tax-payers the worth of our schools, and what our teachers are doing.

Yours, W. DEHART.
GREENLEAF, Mo., July, 1874.

Over the Pennsylvania Railroad by Daylight.

Have you ever taken the trip?

Probably the best specimen of an American highway to be found anywhere is the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Pittsburg and New York. In solidity of construction, superiority of bridge architecture, and smoothness of track, it is unrivaled. Throughout its entire length, it is laid with a double track of steel rails, weighing sixty-seven pounds to the yard. These rails are fastened on oak ties, imbedded in broken stone ballast, with splice-joints between the ties, and so arranged that the connection on one side comes opposite the centre of the rail on the other, thus preventing the uncomfortable and monotonous jar experienced on tracks constructed according to the ordinary plan. The rolling stock is as near perfection as human ingenuity and skill has, up to the present time, been able to make it. Locomotives and cars are both built by the Company in their own shops, and in the details of materials, design, and finish, combine the highest excellence attainable. To all this is added a rigid policy of management, exacting the utmost care and courtesy from employees of every grade, and the application of these effective safeguards—the Westinghouse air-brake and the block-signal system—showing that whatever can be accomplished for the safety of travelers has been done on this great line of roadway.

This high standing of excellence having been reached, the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad feel warranted in taking another advance step for the special benefit of through travel, and on the 1st of June commenced running a fast daylight train from Pittsburg to Philadelphia and New York, with close connections, at Harrisburg, for Baltimore and Washington, on the following schedule:—

Leave St. Louis at 7:15 A. M., by the Vandalia Line.
Leave Pittsburg, : : : 7.45 A. M.
" Altoona, : : : 11.28 "
" Harrisburg, : : : 3.25 P. M.
Arrive Baltimore, : : : 6.55 P. M.
" Washington, : : : 9.02 "
Arrive Philadelphia, : : : 6.40 P. M.
" New York, : : : 9.30 "

The magnificent run of four hundred and forty-four miles between Pittsburg and New York is made with but three stoppages,—the first, of only five minutes, at Altoona, after a stretch of one hundred and seventeen miles; the second, of twenty minutes for dinner, at Harrisburg,

after an unbroken dash of one hundred and thirty-two miles, and the third, and last, of only five minutes, at Philadelphia, after a run of one hundred and five miles, leaving a single stretch of ninety miles across New Jersey to destination. No time being lost in stopping, the wonderful locomotive-engines work away with the regularity of fixed machinery,—taking their supply of water from the track-tanks as they go, and carrying their fuel with them; and the time is made by uniformity of progress more than by an increased rate of speed. The train is made up of Pullman parlor cars and the best of the Company's day coaches, all splendidly upholstered, mounted on combination springs, and furnished with plate-glass windows, through which the landscape can be distinctly seen.

And here comes in the great charm of this daylight ride through Pennsylvania, for the train leaves Pittsburg at a quarter before eight in the morning and reaches Philadelphia at a quarter before seven in the evening. It is no new thing to say that the scenery on the line of the Pennsylvania road is beautiful, and in many places, grand. Every American who travels or reads has seen or heard of it, and the pencils of many artists have labored lovingly to portray, for popular gratification, the attractions of the Allegheny mountains; the Juniata, Susquehanna, and Conemaugh rivers, and the wonderful agricultural vales of Lancaster and Chester counties; through which this road runs. Long sweeps of wooded hills; lofty mountains and dark ravines; picturesque valleys opening into each other; sparkling and placid waters; wide, rolling pastoral landscapes, follow each other in rapid succession. A clang of the bell, sinking away in the rush of the train, signals town after town and village after village. The dusty turnpike, the dreamy canal, and the shaded by roads are crossed and passed in a flash. On, on, on, goes this tireless train, over a clear track, carrying the traveler by a panorama, the like of which can be found nowhere else on this continent, and probably not in the world. After having breakfasted in the Mississippi valley and dined at the capital of Pennsylvania, the passenger finds himself seated at supper in the metropolis of New York, where the Atlantic throbs and swells in its ceaseless activity.

A few years ago the man who should have predicted such a ride would have been pronounced utterly and hopelessly insane. Not even the most sanguine enthusiast on railroads, when their construction was commenced, dreamed of overcoming distance at such a rate; and it is only because of the perfection of machinery and the inventions of science that it can be done now. But it is a fact accomplished—a reality of the day, and all that is left for the people is to wonder and enjoy.

What we have said of the track, rolling stock, motive power and management of the Pennsylvania Rail-

road, may with equal truth be said of its connecting lines, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago to the Northwest and the "Panhandle Route" and "Vandalia Line" to St. Louis and the Southwest.

MY FIVE BOYS.

A mother asks of the editor of *Hearth and Home*, which has now become the *Weekly* for the *Daily Graphic*, what to do with her five boys? telling her experience as follows:

Sometimes I have put slate and pencil into their hands, to see if I could discover any indication of art lying dormant. All I had for my pains was a sharpening of pencils that set my teeth on edge for a week, or illustrations upon the parlor paper in which the fondest mother could discover no signs of a future Cruikshank or Darley.

At another time I was quite encouraged at the inclination one of them showed for trade. He established what he called a store, his stock in trade consisting of popcorn painted candy, and divers villainous-looking compounds, marked "licorice water," "candy water," and the like, by which he came near poisoning one of his aunts, who, like his mother stood ever ready to help him on to fortune.

At another time they started a menagerie, consisting of seven kittens, a lame chicken, two pointer dogs, and a calf. The latter fierce animal, under the name of elephant, was held while the youngest boy mounted its back. The poor creature, wild with fright, burst through the seven or eight shawls pinned together to form the circus tent, rushed over the vegetable garden, and finally plunged into the glass frame which covered my flower pits, and landed some ten feet below the surface upon my choicest flowers in full bloom.

The boys in great penitence for the ruin of my flowers and the death of the calf, presented me with the admittance fees taken in at the door, which consisted of fifteen pins—most of them crooked.

When interrogated as to their future, the worst little rascal among them thinks he will be a missionary, while the others have no higher aspirations than to be confectioners or stage-drivers. One thing is certain, I will never force them into the ministry, though I should be the happiest of women to give one or all to do the Lord's work. But it shall never be impressed upon them that they must be clergymen. I have heard too many preachers who I thought had been called by their mothers, rather than of God.

Whilst telling a very old lady, lately, of my family troubles, I asked her how she had succeeded with her family, when somewhat to my surprise, she replied: "well, ma'am, I've always been mighty fortunate about men folks. My husband died when we hadn't been married long, and my only son ran off to the gold-diggings in California."

But here they come, all five, rosy with health, overflowing with mischief, slamming doors, catching "little mother" about the waist, and spilling ink, fairly riotous with animal spirits and bracing air. God give strength to this feeble arm to guide them all aright; then one little woman will not have lived in vain.

If a mother finds it difficult to take care of her own five—what can a young and inexperienced teacher do with thirty or forty? Drop in and see.

VOCAL CULTURE—No. VI.

BY S. S. HAMILL.

THE last form of voice, the explosive, should be cultivated, not so much for its practical utility, as for its indirect benefits. Rarely used exclusively in continuous discourse, it is only when we are able to give a clear explosive that we have perfect command of the expulsive. Again, the practice of the explosive is one of the most invigorating and healthful vocal exercises. Calling as it does into active play the abdominal, dorsal and intercostal muscles, it not only strengthens the vocal organs, but stimulates the entire digestive apparatus.

This form of voice is an instantaneous burst of sound from the organs, resembling the quick, clear, sharp crack of a pistol or the report of a rifle. It is produced by a violent inward and upward motion of the abdominal muscles acting on the diaphragm, and thus expelling from the lungs a large volume of air previously inhaled. This air, accumulated for a moment in the larynx by the closing of the glottis, is, by the sudden opening of the glottis, sent forth in an instantaneous sound.

No element of expression is so rare or so difficult to acquire as the explosive. To obtain full command of the explosive, sounds, words and sentences should be frequently practiced. The mechanical act of coughing, laughing and crying tend greatly to cultivate the explosive.

Like all other powerful exertions, it should not at first be carried too far, nor should it be at any time practiced without a due intermingling of the gentler and ruder exercise. Carried to excess, it renders the voice hard, dry and unpleasant; prudently mingled with other exercises, it gives clearness, volume and power. The expulsive form is the language of intense passion, ecstatic joy, intense anger, terror, high-wrought courage, frantic grief—all require the explosive form. Without this element of expression, passion becomes lifeless and emotion dies upon the tongue.

STATE NORMAL, Kirksville, Mo., July 20, 1874.

Don't forget to enclose postage stamp when you ask for information from this office.

Our bill for postage alone runs as high as *eighty dollars* some months.

Glad to serve our friends at all times in any way that we can.

REWARDS.

BY W. H. BAKER.

BY a reward is meant a gift from the teacher to the pupil for excellence in lessons, good behavior or prompt attendance. The object of rewards is twofold; to stimulate the pupils to more vigorous action, and to awaken a spirit of emulation. I hold that giving rewards, if it may be considered a means at all, is not the best means to stimulate the pupil. In the first place, what pupil should the teacher most encourage? What class of pupils need the greatest incentives to action? In scholarship, the dullest child; in behavior, the rudest; in attendance, the most lax.

Giving rewards does stimulate the receiver: but who is the receiver? Is it not the brightest one in class? the most reliable pupil in school? Is it not one who, without this stimulant, would do all he should? While the reward encourages the bright and decorous, it discourages, or at least, fails to encourage the stupid or indecorous.

The pupil should strive for excellence, and even to excel. He should study his lessons with an interest in them, not with an eye to the reward he will probably receive. He should be prompt and decorous from a sense of duty, and on account of his love and respect for the teacher and place. It seems evident that the teacher should discard rewards and rely upon right means to secure desired ends. These objects have been attained without rewards. What man has done, man can do.

EDINA, MO.

THE REACTION.

Editors American Journal of Education:

I hereby renew my subscription to the Journal by sending you the price (\$1.50). I could not as an educator afford to do without your paper for ten times its cost.

With the vast field before us and the Western mind, which is the most progressive, and energetic in the world, there is no greatness that is human to which our State may not attain, provided only that these tremendous energies and forces, and that this active mind are wisely guided. Upon the educators of our State this guiding and moulding power chiefly devolves. Well may we exclaim who is sufficient for these things! To qualify our teachers for such a work, to inspire them with enthusiasm, and lift them up to the height of this great argument, we need all possible educational appliances, such as the Journal, Normal schools, Institutes etc. In the midst of these vast possibilities of our great State, while we seem just on the eve of passing up into a higher plane of educational thought and activity, we are confronted by that outrageous piece of legislation gotten up last winter in the shape of a "New school law!" Already its evil effects here and in other counties, are becoming visible. The gentleman holding the office of Com-

missioner is talking about resigning, the teachers are less enthusiastic and earnest in their work, and the institutes from which they drew their inspiration are numbered among the things of the past!

It requires no very keen sagacity to foresee the result. The people will discover that the cause of education has been crippled, and then the reaction will come. How strange is the fact that man will not learn from the experience of others, he must make the experiment for himself. Indiana has been experimenting on the county examiner, and, proving it a failure, has adopted the County Superintendent, we have been experimenting on the County Superintendent, and growing dissatisfied with it, have adopted the County Examiner. One or the other has made a great blunder. Time will show which.

I shall give my vacation principally to the north-west Normal schools. The people, I think are becoming convinced that through Normal schools we shall be able to train up a large body of earnest and energetic teachers, that they will be enabled to realize a greatly increased quantum of good from the public school system. *In hoc signo vinces.* I wish you great success in your noble work, and shall do all in my power to extend the circulation of the Journal. I shall send you a list of subscribers in a short time. As ever your friend and fellow-worker.

J. M. LONG.

Chillicothe, Mo., July, 1874.

ANOTHER STORY OF AGASSIZ.

AMONG a number of delightful anecdotes of Agassiz, none has seemed to us to be more delightful says the Christian Union, than that related by Miss Anna C. Brackett, once a pupil of Agassiz, and herself already crowned with a usefulness in teaching, which shows her to be not insensitive to that in him which makes a teacher in the best sense successful. Her story recounts an incident which occurred nearly twenty years ago at the Normal School, Framingham, where Agassiz had come to give instructions for a few days in Zoology. "During the noon intermission," says Miss Brackett, "one of the girls had picked up and brought with her to her desk one of the little grey snakes so common in Massachusetts country fields, and while a group of girls were standing by, she suddenly produced it. There was at once a start, and an exclamation of disgust and loathing, and the expected sensation had been quite satisfactorily produced. Agassiz, who was standing on the platform talking with the principal, and waiting for the school to be called to order, instantly came rapidly down the aisle toward the excited and disgusted group, and on seeing the cause of commotion at once took the little frightened creature gently, almost tenderly, into his strong hand, and as the snake twisted itself around his fingers and wrist, he said quietly, as if it were a friend, "Oh! it is the

Coluber DeKay, so named from Dr. DeKay who first characterized it." The words were nothing, but the gesture and manner were indescribable, at once so protective and reverential that they, as well as the whole scene, have always stood out clear in my memory with the vividness of one of Chaucer's pictures. It was as if the voice, instead of the simple words of recognition which it actually uttered had said:

"He prayeth well who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast;
He prayeth best who loveth best
All things, both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made, and loveth all."

I cannot answer for the impression on the others, but I know that to one at least that gesture and action, so characteristic of the man, struck the key-note of her teaching for many years afterwards, in many different places, and to thousands of pupils, and the grateful remembrance of it is to me now like a floral offering which I lay upon his distant, honored grave."

Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

This young institution has just graduated its first class. It was an occasion of much interest and we therefore give at this time a brief sketch of its history and aims.

It was founded in the conviction that institutions of learning, distinctly Christian in character, and aiming at the standard of scholarship maintained by the older colleges of New England are needed in our Western States and will be sustained.

Its privileges are offered to all alike, irrespective of race, nationality or denominational preference. It is the aim of the Board of Trustees, and of the Faculty to provide an education liberal and thorough, that shall embrace moral culture as well as mental discipline, and secure a symmetrical Christian character. They have accordingly developed the following:

COURSE OF STUDY.

1st. The English course extending over four years and arranged for those whose time or means will not allow a thorough classical education.

THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

2nd. Covering three years and designed to fit students for the collegiate studies.

3d. The Ladies course, which occupies four years and unites the Latin and Modern languages of the college department with the Mathematics and general studies of the English course. For admission to this one year in the Preparatory department is necessary.

4th. The college course which embraces the usual four years, curriculum of advanced studies.

The first three years of the college are entirely given to preparatory work.

At the opening of the college department in 1870, President Strong entered upon his duties. Soon after the college was quite widely advertised

by a railroad accident at Hartford, Conn., in which the President nearly lost his life. In the Spring of 1871, the college received a donation of \$50,000 for permanent endowment from Wm. Carleton Esq. of Charlestown Mass., whose name the college has since borne.

The present endowment is \$67,000. The total assets \$130,000. The expenses of the past year were over \$10,000, and the receipts were a trifle in advance of expenses. Two thousand dollars have also been received during the year for the aid of deserving students and it is doubtful whether an equal sum could have been of as much service in any other way. The whole number of different students for the year was 171, being a gain of 18 per cent. over any former year.

These students were drawn from six different States and one foreign country, while those from Minnesota have represented twenty-six counties.

The spiritual blessings of the past year have been unusually rich and large. Soon after the "day of Fasting, and prayer for colleges," special earnestness in prayer and in religious activity was manifested. The whole college was quickened and forty have given gratifying evidence of a sincere consecration to Christian service. Of the total number enrolled the past year just two-thirds claim to be Christians.

Miss Margaret J. Evans for three years past preceptress of Lawrence University at Appleton Mo., becomes preceptress and teacher of Modern languages at the opening of the next year. Prof. D. C. Rice brother of Prof. F. B. Rice director of the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, will be in charge of the department of music, and Prof. S. H. Chamberlain will give instruction in Latin. In the other departments the teachers remain the same as last year. Besides the Hale University the Carleton College is the only institution in the whole State now doing complete college work. It has thus far an unusually prosperous history, and it seems destined to a large reach of influence, in a State larger than all New England, and rapidly increasing in population.

A. B. C.

Northfield, Minn., July 22, 1874.

CULTIVATING PURE EXPRESSIONS.

—Every word that falls from the lips of mothers, and sisters especially, should be pure and concise and simple; not pearls, such as fall from the lips of princes, but sweet, good words, that little children can gather without fear of soil, or after shame, or blame, or any regrets to pain through all their life.

Children should be taught the frequent use of good, strong, expressive words — words that mean exactly what they should express in their proper places.

If a child or young person has a loose, flung together way of arranging words when endeavoring to say something, he should be made to try again, and see if he cannot do better.

It is painful to listen to many girls' talk. They begin with "My goodness!" and interlard it with "ohs!" and "sakes alive!" and "so sweet!" and "so queenly!" and so many phrases, that one is tempted to believe they have no training at all, or else that their mothers were very foolish women.

"OLD FORT B."

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe* gets enthusiastic over the Southeast Missouri Normal School building, which he says is "progressing satisfactorily under the guiding genius of Mr. C. B. Clark, the architect, of St. Louis, and Mr. Gray of Alton, the contractor; and when finished will be the pride of Southeast Missouri, and a lasting monument of the liberality and enterprise of our citizens.

At 8 p. m. the vast hall was crowded, and a more appreciative audience could not be found in the West.

The exercises were opened with a chorus, sung by a stage full of young ladies, whose well-tuned voices filled the vast concourse into full sympathy. This was followed by orations, essays, duets and other music.

The exercises being over, Professor Oren Root, Jr., of Glasgow, Mo., was introduced, and for a space of one hour charmed the vast throng by his eloquence; his stores of knowledge gushed forth in refreshing showers, awakening into new life the drooping spirits of our people. His panegyric on Captain Eads, of your city, is worthy of being cut deep in the iron granite of your bridge as a lasting memoir of the high estimate placed on his ability as a "Western civil engineer" by the people of this period."

It strikes us that it is rather hot weather for that "iron granite" business! We don't believe the suggestion to be a practical one, although the "panegyric" was doubtless worthy such a "cut."

AN INQUIRY ANSWERED!

Editor of the American Journal of Education:

I WISH to express through your paper a strong sentiment of indignation that is very generally felt in this State at the common practice of praising men destitute of merit, in order to accomplish little and dishonest purposes. In the St. Louis *Globe* of the 13th inst., the editor is made to say what he certainly never would have said had he not placed implicit confidence in the man who prepared the article alluded to. It seems to us this confidence has been abused. In that article Mr. Johonnot is spoken of as likely to be sacrificed by a spirit hostile to the best interests of education in our State.

Now who is this Prof. Johonnot? and what are his qualifications for the position he holds as principal of a Normal school? In this case, as in some others, a thing may be most clearly shown to be what it is by showing *per enumerationem* what it is not.

Johonnot, then, has never studied Latin or Greek.

He is not a close student.

He never has been a student.

He has never studied French or German.

He has but a feeble command over the English idiom.

He is not familiar with any one line of inquiry struck out by the world's great thinkers.

He is not read in history.

He is not read in general literature.

He is not read in philosophy.

His knowledge of mathematics is confined to the merest elements.

He has never studied the higher mathematics.

He is ignorant of the history of scientific thought.

He is ignorant of the history of philosophic opinions.

His whole stock consists in an elementary knowledge of the elementary branches taught in our county schools.

He is not, in short, qualified to conduct a village academy. And yet this man, so destitute of high and broad culture, assumes to give tone to educational sentiment in our great State.

We certainly wish Mr. Johonnot no harm, but for the honor the State has done him, we have a right to demand and to expect something more than a mere surface knowledge of the most elementary branches. C. O. D.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., July 15, 1874.

EDUCATIONAL AND PERSONAL.

SUPERINTENDENT John Hancock, of the Cincinnati public schools, has been removed, and J. B. Pease elected. Cause, politics. This action is a calamity to that city and the country.

The following noted persons are spending the summer at Kirksville, Mo., under the elocutionary instruction of Prof. S. S. Hamill: Miss L. D. Hampton, principal of training school, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Roberts, of same school; Prof. J. O. Watson, Illinois Wesleyan University; H. J. Wallace, Monmouth College, Ill., etc., etc.

Normal Institutes, beginning July 27th and continuing four weeks, will be conducted at Corydon, Iowa, by Prof. C. H. Dutcher; at Trenton, Ill., by Prof. J. M. Greenwood; at Davenport, Iowa, by President J. Baldwin; at Oregon, Mo., by Prof. W. F. Drake.

Miss Hattie Commings has resigned her position in the State Normal School at Kirksville, and accepted a position in Drury College. Her place will probably be filled by Miss L. D. Hampton, formerly of the New Jersey Normal School, and now of the Louisville Training School.

Supt. Phillips has resigned control of the Kansas City schools, in consequence of bad health, and Prof. J. M. Greenwood, of the Kirksville Normal School, has been elected his successor and accepts the position.

McGee College, College Mound, Mo.,

has suspended for one year, on account of financial embarrassment.

INSTITUTES.

WITHIN the past six weeks we have received letters from nearly all the County Commissioners in Missouri. They all say that our county institutes are doomed, and that the new school law, for which the present State Superintendent is mainly responsible, is an unmitigated evil. With scarcely an exception, the reports are discouraging in the extreme.

The institute is our most potent means of professional elevation. We appeal to teachers to sustain it. We ask county courts to appropriate small sums for this purpose. We cannot expect commissioners to work for nothing. But we cannot afford to let our institutes go by default. Let each teacher feel that his interests are at stake. Let teachers organize and do over again the pioneer work of the past years. Our State must be redeemed. A bold, determined, united, vigorous effort must result in a grand victory for popular education. The institutes must be sustained.

Don't wait for us or our agent, to call upon you, but please send your name and \$1.50 for the JOURNAL, for 1874, and keep the people posted up on school matters.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

ALREADY the notes of preparation are sounding for the next annual exhibition of the St. Louis Fair, the fourteenth, we believe, and to be, by far the best ever given. This Fair has already become thoroughly national in its scope and influence, having exhibitors not only from every State in the Union, but many from the Dominion and some from different countries in Europe. We are glad to learn that the new management propose to make the coming exhibition excel anything of the kind ever seen in America. The new president, Mr. Walsh, and the directors are unanimous in this sentiment, and no pains or expense will be spared to compass this grand object. The premium list, of which we have a few copies for distribution, shows magnificent money prizes in all the departments, aggregating \$50,000, besides a large number of medals and diplomas frequently of more value to the recipient than greenbacks. As every portion of the country is directly and pecuniarily benefitted by this institution, we hope to see every State in the Union well represented.

To those who go merely as sight-seers the attractions will be unprecedented, while those who go to gain knowledge and win prizes are sure to succeed in one or the other. We understand the Mayflower Church is to have a "booth," to feed all who are hungry, and they promise to have better things and more of them, than ever before. The ladies of this church never fail in anything that they undertake.

STRONG ENDORSEMENTS.

THE work this journal is doing in educating the people, as well as our teachers and school officers, begins to be appreciated on all hands. Mr. W. G. Chaffee, of New York, says: the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION is the best educational journal I ever saw, and while it is particularly adapted to the wants of our teachers, it is equally well adapted to the wants of your patrons also."

Supt. J. M. Long, of Missouri, writes: "I could not afford to be without the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION for ten times its cost."

Prof. D. J. Evans, of Topeka, Kansas, says: "I long ago found it to be among the most valuable and interesting of the many educational monthlies that I have the pleasure of reading."

Supt. G. W. Carlton, of Pemiscot county, editor of the *Gayoso Democrat*, says: "The JOURNAL is filled with sound, scientific and philosophic reading, and to keep the reader posted with the progress of education. It should be read by every man, woman and child who can read, and those who cannot read should listen to what it says and learn to read."

TEACHERS will be interested in the advertisement of Eldredge & Brother, which appears in the present number. They publish first-class books.

Our Teachers' Bureau.

Those desiring teachers are requested to state—

1st, Salary paid per month.
2d, Length of school term.
3d, Qualifications required.
Teachers desiring positions will also state—

1st, Their age.
2d, How much experience they have had in teaching.

3d, What wages they expect per month.

We charge each applicant for a position, and each person applying for a teacher, the sum of two dollars in advance, for inserting their application.

248—A graduate of Michigan State Normal School, a native German with two years experience, desires a position as teacher of modern languages, especially German, or as principal of a town school. Can give good references.

250. A gentleman, a graduate, desires a position in some graded school, as first assistant. First class references.

PLEASE when you write us making enquiries, enclose stamps to pay postage on the answer we send you.

THE school revenue (about \$700,000) in New York, is complained of as only one-half large enough to educate half the children in the State for six months. Of 272,334 children, only 57,433 were enrolled in the public schools during the year.

Where are the rest of these children?

No wonder they want to colonize their criminal classes in the West.

We are overstocked with an ignorant, vicious and criminal element now, and do not want them.



J. B. MERWIN..... } Editors.
A. B. CLOSE..... }

TOPEKA, AUGUST, 1874.

TERMS:

Per annum, in advance.....\$1 50
Single copies..... 15

Six Editions are now published each month.
Advertisements go into ALL the editions.

THE OUTLOOK.

THE facts are so patent in regard to the question of intelligence and production, and ignorance and non-production, that men of all creeds and parties begin to see the absolute necessity of making provision to educate all the people with the least possible delay.

Experience proves too, that the cheapest and best way to do this is by a system of public schools, taxing all the property of the State to educate its future citizens.

The people want, and have a right to demand an honest, economical and competent administration of this trust.

It should be non-partisan and non-sectarian, and when thus administered the system wins confidence and support from all parties and all sects.

TEXAS, in overthrowing what they believed to be a corrupt administration, overthrew the public school system, but now they are going to re-establish it on a just and equitable basis.

MISSISSIPPI begins to feel the want of doing something more for the education of her citizens, and is anxious to re-establish a system of public schools.

GEORGIA wants to adopt a new school law making education free to all.

ARKANSAS is gathering the strength of the best people in the State, to put it into a system of free public schools. In Missouri, it is decidedly gloomy. True, our higher institutions and city schools are generally prospering. Educationally, St. Louis stands first among the cities of the United States. Our University is assuming grand proportions. Our Normal Schools are singularly successful.

But from nearly every county in this great State, the reports are exceedingly discouraging.

The State Superintendent, in the hour of trial, proved both incompetent and treacherous, and owing to this, such important places as Macon, Savannah, etc., etc., will have but four months school during the coming year. The reduction of teachers' wages will be almost universal.

The right arm of the public school system has been severed. Only the mangled, bleeding stump of the county superintendency remains. Competent persons cannot afford to hold the office of commissioner.

A saint of God may suffer and not sin, but he cannot sin and not suffer.

"EDUCATORS" FIRST.

THE New York Tribune is a success as a business enterprise. No one questions that fact. It is a good medium in which to advertise, for the reason, according to its own statement, which we quote, as follows: "Its patrons are *educators*, merchants, professional men, master workers, and *leaders* in almost every arena of inspiring and hopeful human endeavor."

It places "educators" first on its list of patrons, because educated people need more than any others; because they are able to provide themselves with means to pay more promptly than any others; because "educators" have a surplus. Ignorance, poverty and crime do not demand much, cannot pay for much, as they have no surplus to pay with. Education helps to independence. Ignorance is a drag and a dead weight.

The Summer Campaign—August the Battle Month.

THE great principle of public school education, is to provide means for giving every child the best education practically possible, duly developing all the talent with which God sees proper to endow the young.

That is one view.

The opposite view is as follows:

We "question the right and policy of the system of popular education, especially the right to tax the people for anything beyond elementary instruction." Supply all education above this by institutions of various grades, endowed by private munificence and managed by private corporations. Abolish State universities, State normal, high and professional schools.

The former is the view of the very great majority of educators, legislators, and tax-payers, as well as of the vast masses of the people, whose bright and studious children are the very riches of the State, and to be educated, if at all, by money which other parents pay.

Take one instance. The State of Massachusetts requires every town of over five hundred families to establish or sustain a high school ten months in the year, and names the branches to be taught. This law clearly shows the views of law-makers, tax-payers and people.

So the other Atlantic States have been and are moving steadily and strongly toward completing their magnificent system by establishing or improving the academy or high school, in which to carry on much further and to perfect more efficiently the work of thorough education done by the primary and intermediate and grammar schools, adapting the higher courses of study carefully to the wants of the pupils, both for discipline of mind and for practical uses.

We in Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and the other great States South, ought to wheel into line on this question without further delay.

Several of the Western States already have well-endowed colleges or universities in successful operation—the consummation and head of their operations—a constant stimulus to all the lower schools. In all such States the system is compact, complete, symmetrical in all departments, progressing by natural order from the lowest to the highest, and perpetually strengthening itself by increasing the number of its beneficiaries, and by reducing the number of the utterly illiterate, that yet hang as dead weight on its full success.

Now, the other view is that of President Eliot of Harvard, and a small party of warm sympathisers. Not a State endorses it now.

In the institutes and conventions, and other educational gatherings this summer, these views, as natural opponents, will meet and fight. The ardor of enthusiasm, the power of logic, the strength of mature conviction, the dictates of invested capital, the spirit of professional pride, the dread of rash innovations, the firm purpose of rational progress; all these, as bold warriors, will mingle in the fray, seen or unseen, like men and demi-gods and gods in Homeric poetry. "Let it come," for the system of schools and the code of school laws should become substantially one and the same, all over this great land, as far and as fast as circumstances permit. The tidal wave moves forward permanently toward that result, and with as great rapidity perhaps as is desirable. The discussions are very opportune.

The second party is a small minority. Is it the wise minority? Hear both sides.

The popular interests in all our States certainly do not demand vast, overgrown, plethoric, purse-proud colleges, to favor the sons of the rich as contrasted with sons of "chill penury"—colleges or institutions which cost \$3,000 to \$5,000 for the four years course. These virtually say to the poor, and the middle classes, which together are the large majority—"Enter not here. The path of knowledge must be strewn with gold. Riches alone can buy the privileges we offer."

Nor do the people demand the multiplication of puny, half-built, starveling colleges, with a half-bony corps of instructors, skeleton in figure and ghost-like in voice, heroes who labor and wait—who suffer and languish till hope expires, and the flour-barrel is empty. For, even if such heroism is and ever has been the copious source of blessings to all others, yet the very communities which profit most, feel most acutely the shame and injustice of permitting such silent and life-long martyrdom, even while the community itself is struggling with burdens too heavy to be borne.

As to a National University, it may be excellent to plan one, but not yet the evident time to build one. Indeed, the National University would be best organized by raising it above and out of the best and most advantageously located of our present uni-

versities or colleges, electing the president and professors by a congress of the ablest educators from the whole field, and admitting as its members the brightest graduates and scholars, on favorable and equitable terms, from all educational institutions—or, outside of all, from self-made men seeking higher self-culture.

Library, lectures, cabinets, all its appliances, should be the best, as exclusively formed with specific aims for its own requirements alone, and not a mere duplicate of a dozen others. If we ever have a National University, it ought to outrank and eminently surpass all others—ought to be the queen of all, by its very structure and from its very start.

The great want in all our large cities, towns and villages is, as in Massachusetts to establish and maintain a High school where there are ("over five hundred families,") to make the property educate the people's children adequately as good citizens.

Read Hon. Mr. Brockmeyer and Superintendent Harris on this point, in our "Educational Documents," No. 9 and No. 10, for argument and illustration. Then evangelize your whole circle of acquaintance with the gospel of sound principle, and your reward shall be manifold, in converting the sceptics who doubt it; in confirming the candid who half believe it; in enkindling the enthusiastic, who only wait for light, and will welcome it. It is good summer-harvest work. Thrust in your sickle. The right laborers are few. The willing hearers are the million.

OUTFITS.

IN these days, when not only the graduates of our largest universities, but in some of our cities every little boy and girl who may leave a grammar school receives a diploma, we are sometimes moved to repeat a remark by a distinguished clergyman of Chicago, which runs as follows: "The world, as God gave it to his children, is one of opportunities and outfits, and not of completed things."

It is a lesson which we are slow in learning. We formulate creeds and outgrow them, to our surprise, finding them only helps to better utterances.

We finish a piece of work which has been our occupation for a long time and seemed to us a finality, and we discover after all that it has become only a means to some other end. And so with all our life, till finally we learn to walk without surprise in the world which God has made, and we become reconciled to the fact that we are only working at "outfits," not at completed things.

So, by degrees our narrow world becomes only a part of a greater.

But do we teach this truth enough in our schools?

Do we not really too often, though perhaps unintentionally, lead the pupils to believe that their school work is intended to be a completed thing? Truly, the first home-life is or ought

to be to every child only an outfit, so to speak, for his school life, which is his first entrance into the real life of a community, and so each stage of his progress, each class which he leaves for a higher is valuable only as a means to that higher.

His work in the grammar school is only an outfit for the high school, and that again for the university.

But in some way are we not giving to the children the idea that the parts of their work are, as it were, isolated? The common language betrays this. The children are always talking of "finishing" something. They "finish" arithmetic, they "finish" natural philosophy and chemistry, and the very word seems to imply that these subjects are finally disposed of. If the truth were known, we think it would be found that in the minds of most girls and boys chemistry is supposed to be thoroughly mastered when they have learned what is contained in a volume of some two hundred pages. Again, they always express a sense of imperfection if they do not "finish" the particular text book which they may happen to have been using, as if the end of that book were the end of the branch of science treated therein.

They "finish" their preparatory school and put it behind them, as if it were a job of digging out a cellar, which will never need to be referred to or repeated.

And is not this false idea strengthened when we give the pupils in our grammar and even in our primary schools diplomas stating that the child has "completed" such a course of study?

The look, the tone, the words, the general bearing of the child tell, far better than any diploma can do, whether the mind is gaining control of itself.

All that the diploma can say is that so many pages have been passed over, so many years or months gone, and that is the smallest part of what we desire to know.

The diploma of a university has a reasonable side. It shows the end of apprenticeship, and the passing over into mastership, the closing of the child-life, the beginning of the man and woman life.

But does not the copying of the custom of giving diplomas by the lower schools tend to do harm rather than good?

A FAILURE.

A FRIEND who has carefully examined the new school law—which the State Superintendent pronounces in his "official organ," "better than any the State has ever enacted," says:

"The following are a few of the fearful results of this law:

1. Incompetent examiners will flood the counties with incompetent teachers.
2. Short terms and low wages will compel our best teachers to seek positions in other States.
3. The abolition of the county su-

perintendency effectually crushes out the county institutes.

4. It also renders normal institutes impossible. These would have been held in various parts of the State during the months of July and August. Now our best instructors will spend these months holding normal institutes in Iowa, Illinois, and other States.

We are not croakers. Missouri was rapidly struggling up to a higher educational life, and will at no distant day again move grandly forward. But much earnest, united, and self-sacrificing work is necessary to redeem the State from the shackles of this unfriendly legislation.

In November we shall elect a new Legislature. We appeal to the friends of popular education to see to it that able, earnest friends of public schools are nominated on each ticket. In view of our immense educational interests the partizan should be sunk in the citizen. Our school law must be changed to meet the wants of a great people. The county superintendency must be restored."

A QUEER CONFESSION.

WE have read, as others will, with painful interest, the humiliating confession which the Superintendent of Public Schools in Missouri has recently published in his "organ."

The facts briefly summed up, are about as follows:

The Legislature as well as the people seem to have not only lost all confidence in him, but all respect for him. After nearly four years of trial, the twenty-seventh General Assembly, with but "eighteen negative votes in the House"—legislated so that, to quote his own words—"The State Superintendent was deprived of all assistance in his office, required to publish the school laws, (not school records!) to keep records of the school funds and attend to their collection, without any provision for defraying the cost of these requirements, or to meet the expenses of traveling in the exercise of outside supervision. With sundry other restrictions."

This is his confession, and that too, in his own words, of what *all* but eighteen members of the House thought of his work, after three years of service. And then he goes on to say that "if ten votes in the Senate could have been changed, this would to-day be the school law of the State"—thus showing again what the *Senate* thought of him and his administration! What a confession!

Well, we have feared this issue for more than a year, but have carefully avoided giving expression to our own convictions, and have also steadily refused to print the strictures and criticisms which have been sent us from all parts of the State, upon his conduct. We have hoped for his own sake, and for the sake of his friends, and especially for the sake of the more than seven hundred thousand children of school age in Missouri—whose hopes he has by his treachery and

imbecility blasted—that he would be able to avert this impending doom. We have hoped he would do something to relieve himself from the odium which his betrayal of this great interest has so justly brought upon him.

We have waited in vain.

The time has now come to select, and elect a man to redeem the State, and save the system of Public Schools—and this can and *must* be done.

There has been such a lack of ability, such an utter want of integrity of character, that the people, teachers, and school officers have for the most part ignored the counsel and advice of the State Superintendent—and his influence has amounted to nothing—not only with the Legislature, but among the educational forces of the State.

Finding this to be the case, he seems to have set to work to destroy the school system of the State, hoping by this treachery to secure a renomination for his present position by the avowed enemies of our Public Schools.

Of course, the treachery by which he hoped to gain strength with this element, destroyed their confidence in him, and so he sinks by his own infamy down to the level of a mere wirepulling political intriguer, willing to sell all he has left of even the semblance of virtue.

He finds no one to bid for such a record as he has made, or such a character as he has developed.

We plead for two years his physical weakness as an excuse, but the trouble was deeper than this—a well-founded distrust, in both his integrity and capacity for the position he occupied.

For this weakness the people were ready to pity him, but now for his unfitness they repudiate him, and for his treachery they despise him.

We have been his friend, and never wrote words that pained us more; but the time has come for the press to expose the men who take these public positions, and then by their treachery and imbecility betray the interests committed to their charge, as he has done.

The State Superintendent knows and thousands of others know that we have sacrificed time and money and reputation to befriend and sustain him—things we do not regret so much as we do the fact that he has proved so utterly unworthy.

CAN IT NOT BE DONE?

CAN we not have a set of men nominated in Missouri for the several State offices who will by their character command the confidence and the votes of all classes and parties who prefer good government rather than a party success, which may endanger the best interests of the State? We think it can be done, and that it ought to be done.

Take such a man as Jas. S. Rollins of Columbia, an old citizen of the State, identified with all its interests, a large land-holder, and a farmer, largely interested too, in mining lands,

in railroads, in the public school system, and in its crowning glory, the State University.

There is no interest dear to the people that this gentleman is not personally and permanently interested in. Take such a man and put him at the head of the ticket, and let citizens rather than partisans, come together and nominate men of integrity and ability from all parties, men who are known, men who have been tried and found to be honest and competent.

We can then go to work and elect them, and show the people that Missouri with her vast agricultural resources, her inexhaustible mines, rivers, railways, people, cities, climate, educational system. With these elements of progress, it is the best State in the Union in which to seek homes, and to make investments.

Partizanship means "spoils," and "rewards" and bitterness and strife. Citizenship means law and order, prosperity, unity, peace, wealth, education, all that is good, all that is great. Give us a citizens ticket rather than a partizan one.

A DISAGREEABLE NECESSITY.

We regret the necessity which compelled us, in this issue to dwell on what may seem at first sight to be merely local in its character, but it is not at all so.

Every child in the Union is injured when the public school system of any State is stricken down, because any child is liable to become a citizen of that State at any time.

When a man by his inefficiency, or treachery or both, betrays a great trust and so imperils all the coming generations of men, he must be so rebuked for it as to put him beyond the power of such harmful conduct in the future.

We hope such a man may be nominated for State Superintendent of Public Schools this fall as will command the confidence and cooperation of all good people.

For such a one we shall be glad to work to repair as speedily as possible the injury done in driving immigration and capital from our State.

Teachers and others interested in looking over one of the largest and most complete assortment of books in the country, and in looking over one of the finest book stores in America, are most cordially invited to call on Jansen, McClurg & Co., when they visit Chicago. The store, the books, the proprietors are all at the service of the public, and deserve well at their hands for their enterprise and liberality.

How is this?

A county superintendent of schools in Kansas, writes to a friend that the teachers in his county are working for such low wages that "starvation is only a question of time."

Don't our teachers deserve something better than this?

We think so, and again urge school officers to provide honestly and liberally for their prompt and liberal payment.

LATIN AS A STUDY.

IN our haste to follow the march of Physical Science, are we not in danger of holding in too low esteem the language of Cicero and Virgil?

We ask the question because we have been talking with a teacher who teaches Latin it is true, but many things beside, and who affirms that even a year's study of Latin shows itself in positive results in every other recitation, provided the minds are young and plastic. We are told that the spelling is much improved, that the reading gains in clearness and comprehension, that the English vocabulary has largely increased, and consequently the English compositions have improved—that the geography has taken on a new interest, and that even the mental arithmetic is quicker and more accurate. But we are told that all these special results are only evidences of the real grand result, which is a greater power of control over thought and will, a grasping together of things which were before separate and distinct, a positive increase of mental power.

We are inclined to believe this, because our friend is a teacher of wide experience in many different schools.

Latin is hard!

For that very reason should it be studied. We gain nothing by easy work. We are too much in danger of trying to make things easy to our pupils.

A little boy or girl of eleven or twelve, who is required to write into Latin such a sentence as this:

"There is no doubt that the good laws of Solon were serviceable to bad men," is obliged, in order to accomplish it, to hold at one time in thought, several ideas. The adjective *no* must agree in no less than three particulars with its noun *doubt*, and the deciding of the case involves the perceiving the relation of *doubt* to *is*. Then the verb *were* is to be one word, but that one word must be so modified as to show not only its double relation to *laws*, but the character of the clause in which it stands, and the time expressed by it and by the principal verb.

It is like playing chess. If I move my queen I have not only to look with suspicion on both of my adversary's knights, who are standing quite innocently a little to one side, but I must not omit to scan carefully the bishop who seems so far away—nay, the castle, and even the insignificant pawn. I must think in all directions for her safety.

So the little plodder at Latin exercises learns to think several things at once, and that means to control and manage thought. Arithmetic and algebra demand no such concentration. Their very nature is analytic. They rather never allow the mind to grasp several things at once.

Moreover, there is no other language likely to be generally studied which will call for as much practice of this kind as Latin, and the teacher who desires to see in his pupils not magazines of facts, but growing

minds, will, if he have any authority in the matter, make Latin a compulsory study. At least, so says our friend, and we confess we felt inclined to agree with him as he unfolded his array of facts, and we thought we could see as plainly as he did that the study of Latin was no hindrance, but a great help in the study of even natural science, in the habit of close and accurate observation which it creates, in the hands of a skillful teacher.

WHY NOT?

It is well known by those at all familiar with the matter, that Mr. George E. Seymour, while in the State Department of the Board of Education, was the real practical working power there, in both a legal and educational sense, as the State Superintendent was neither a teacher nor a lawyer.

Would it not be both poetical and political justice to place Mr. Seymour there again?

He is honest and competent. He is a teacher and a lawyer, and we don't believe a better selection could be made for State Superintendent of Public Schools. Do you?

LOOK THEM OVER.

WE hope every reader will look over our advertising columns carefully. It would help all round if you would mention the fact in making inquiries for goods, that you read the advertisement in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

The New York Tribune places "educators" first among its patrons, and says very truly that "the value of advertising in a journal depends somewhat on the number of its readers, but still more on their average character. Some journals circulate mainly among those whom business men would find little profit in reaching. The Tribune circulates in every State, and in nearly every township throughout the Union, and its patrons are educators, merchants, professional men, master-workers, and leaders in almost every arena of inspiring and hopeful human endeavor. For this reason, it affords men in business a means of reaching those whose attention they would gladly attract."

What is true of the Tribune in the "average character" of its readers, is especially true of this journal. Its six editions in as many States gives it nearly 200,000 readers each month, thus affording men in business a means of reaching those whose attention they would gladly attract.

—Text-books are to be adopted on the second Tuesday in January, 1875, throughout the State of Missouri. The books then chosen must be used for five years. Teachers should see to it that the best books are adopted. This action is of great importance. It will affect a whole generation of pupils.

DON'T FAIL TO SEND POSTAGE, 12 CTS., with your subscription, as we must pre-pay everything, after Jan. 1, 1875.

SCHOOL MONEYS.—If the State Superintendent of Public Schools of Missouri will furnish us with a certificate, signed by the Auditor, that he has never drawn public money for six days services as Regent when he actually served but two days, we shall be glad to refute through these columns the reports to that effect, which are being circulated all over the State. No party wants to nominate, and the people do not want to elect a man with such a record.

We are always glad to correct errors if they occur, as they will sometimes, in such a large list as we have, and we desire our subscribers to notify us if the JOURNAL is not received regularly and promptly.

THE REV. L. M. LEWIS, who during the war rose to the rank of General in the Confederate army, says after mature deliberation, I now announce myself for nomination by the Democratic Convention for the office of State Superintendent of Public Schools. Gen. Lewis is a graduate of Wesleyan University Middletown, Conn., and if elected ought to make a competent and efficient officer.

Send us short items in regard to the progress, needs and results of your schools.

These are read by the people, and a livelier interest in the work done by our teachers is created.

The education of the children is the great question. Let us press its importance at every point.

—The live, fresh, vitalizing educational current flows in institutes, educational journal and educational reports. To these the live, growing teachers must ever come. Only idiots bask in the moonshine of self-sufficiency.

Circulate the Journal.

Let the people know what is being done and what needs to be done.

Terms, \$1 50 in advance.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JOHN OF BARNEVELD, Advocate of Holland; with a View of the Primary Causes and Movements of the Thirty Years' War. By John Lothrop Motley, LL. D. In two volumes. New York: Harper & Bro., 1874. For sale by St. Louis Book & News Co.

Although these volumes make a separate work of themselves, they form also a natural sequel to the other histories already published by the distinguished author, as well as a necessary introduction to the great work which he proposes to write, to-wit: A History of the Thirty Years' War. As the author truly remarks, "The two great wars which successively established the independence of Holland and the disintegration of Germany, are in reality one; a prolonged tragedy of eighty years."

The triumph of Spain in her battles and in her conquest of the New World, had filled the mind of Charles the Fifth, her greatest monarch, and the greatest of his time, with ambition to make a universal monarchy of Europe. In his face arose sturdy German independence; Martin Lu-

ther at this time lifted his voice against the absolutism of papal authority, while the German princes protested against absolutism in politics. England under Henry the Eighth, and France under Francis the First, opposed his might. He was baffled, dispirited and broken. In his old age he withdrew from the affairs of State, and left his son Philip to carry out his designs. Philip was the most sincere bigot then on a throne in Europe. His divinely appointed mission was to extirpate that malignant disease, protestantism, which was spreading through all Northern Europe. Charles the Fifth would not have molested Protestantism if it had not been in league with German independence. Philip, however, was fanatically opposed to protestantism, *per se*.

The Thirty Years War that ensued was the war for freedom of conscience—the war in which the Northern Teutonic nations of Europe broke away permanently from the sway of the Romanic nations. Henceforward in the history of the world individualism should assert itself against absolutism either in the State or in the Church! A momentous epoch, truly! This movement even reacted on France, the nation which combines Romanic with Teutonic blood, and the great French Revolution raised its awful head and convulsed all Europe for another thirty years. But the Romanic substructure of the French nation could not permit the building of a free nation thereon. In the Romanic veins there runs the tradition of absolutism, and no inoculation with Teutonic blood can obliterate it. Gravelotte and Sedan should yet be necessary even in these latter years of the nineteenth century!

How valuable to us are these labors of the scholarly Motley. He tears asunder the veil and lifts to our gaze the epoch wherein the seeds of the future were germinating. His "Dutch Republic" and the History of the Netherlands show us the gigantic struggle in its first throes. The Life of Barneveld, the greatest statesman in Europe during the epoch of the Twelve Years' Truce—his career furnishes the only key to much that follows. Without the biography of Pitt, who would undertake to explain the Seven Years' War? Without the biography of John of Barneveld, who would expect to understand the history of the Thirty Years' War?

The powers of Mr. Motley are exhibited to their best advantage in this biography of the great statesman and martyr.

LAOCOON—An Essay upon the Limits of Painting and Poetry, with Remarks Illustrative of Various Points in the History of Ancient Art. By Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. Translated by Ellen Frothingham. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1874. Pages XI, 245. For sale by Gray, Baker & Co., St. Louis.

Among the giant figures who introduced the great era of German thought and literature, stands Lessing in the foremost rank. Perhaps the work above named, and so finely translated by Miss Frothingham, has done more to further the cause of art criticism, than all other works of modern times. It stimulated directly and by reaction. Winckelmann and Goethe had a basis of their own. Winckelmann's great work on the History of Ancient Art appeared two years earlier than the Laocoon. But all works of any consequence after this period refer continually to this masterpiece of criticism. Although much of its influence has extended directly into the criticism of our American writers, still there is more good gold yet to be taken from this quarry. Let no one neg-

lect a thorough study of it, who aspires to attain a rational insight into art.

TRUTHS FOR TO-DAY—Spoken in the past winter. By David Swing, pastor Fourth Presbyterian Church. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1874. For sale by Book and News Co.

The contents of this remarkable volume are sixteen sermons, whose tone is characterized by religious toleration, enlightened hope, and the most sincere piety. Men of the loftiest eloquence oftenest disappoint us by their books. We have listened to their oral discourse, and the time and occasion was so improved by the orator that the effect was a climax. Afterwards reading the words which made us burn, we have lost the influence of the surroundings, and we feel no special heat again. While those who have not heard the living voice of David Swing can have only a very inadequate idea of the grand influence that he exercises upon the vast audiences that flock to his church from different denominations and creeds, yet a slow and earnest reading of these sermons will impress them with the genuine religious fervor and enlightened Christianity of the Chicago apostle. He is emphatically a preacher to the world of to-day, and his translations of the grand and solemn truths of Christianity into language which speaks to the heart and soul of the modern civilized man as he exists in the commercial city, is as adequate as the poetry of Tennyson and Longfellow, or the essays of Emerson. The world seems when seen through the atmosphere of his sermons to be transfigured with Christ's spirit of toleration and reverence. It is a veritable incarnation of God. All our fellows work out with us now and always the vicarious atonement. Each for all and all for each. As we are wont to see the world through theological spectacles as a pandemonium of wickedness and materialism; atheism shutting the eyes on all that is holy and spiritual; science moving forward in the interest of scepticism and hastening to put out one by one the high lamps of religion that stand on the horizon of our civilization, how blessed is the atmosphere of quiet faith which does not ignore scepticism, ostrich-like, hiding its head in the sand, but which looks through it and shows the immediate personality of the dear God watching us in his eternal Providence? One may well take heart again, and feel some serenity in his soul after communing with this new priest ordained of God, David Swing. One gets from his pages the conviction that all the old truths of Christianity are indeed for to-day—for ages. Yes, for eternity.

ANNUAL RECORD of Science and Industry for 1873. Edited by Spencer F. Baird, with the assistance of eminent men of science. 12 mo. pp. 714. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Book and News Co.

We look over these annual volumes with growing interest and profit.

This is the third, and among the subjects treated we find astronomy, meteorology, physics, or natural philosophy, chemistry, metallurgy, mineralogy, geology, geography, natural history and zoology, botany, agriculture and rural economy, pisciculture and the fisheries, domestic and household economy, mechanics and engineering, technology, materia medica, therapeutics and hygiene, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the same. To the general reader as well as the specialist, this work will prove attractive, and it contains many passages which boys, not yet out of school, will be interested in.

SEVEN HISTORIC AGES—Or; Talks about Kings, Queens and Barbarians, by Arthur Gilman. New York, Hurd & Houghton. For sale by Book & News Company.

The design of this little book is most praiseworthy—for there is no doubt of the value of a succinct, interesting and simple account of the great eras of human history. The Golden Ages of Greece and Rome, as represented by Pericles, Cimon, the Punic Wars; the Triumvirate and Augustus. The Dark Ages as shown by Alaric, Attila, and Genseric; by Charlemagne; Eglest and Alfred; by Canute and William of Normandy, by Peter the Hermit, and by Wycliffe. The Age of Leo X. The Age of Charles V. The Golden Age of England. The Golden Age of France; such are the subjects taken up in the fourteen chapters of this little book. The form is that of a conversation between very young children and their father. The excellencies of the book lie in the plan, and in the choice of subjects; the style is hardly as simple as the stories, and the stories would be interesting to earnest, serious children, rather than to those who have first to be excited and then instructed.

Such expressions as the following show how difficult it is for one to use simple language in telling simple stories:

The Thanksgiving turkey had been sacrificed.

Pearl preferred to amuse herself.

Pearl was transferred to the nursery.

The promontories that thrust themselves out into the sea.

A comparatively small number of inhabitants.

Pericles had been very prominent at public meetings.

The author's lessons as to "what constitutes a State," are not always of the happiest. For example, in describing the Golden Age of Greece, and in answer to a question as to the way in which Pericles exercised his powers, it is said:

"Pericles controlled affairs in Athens, for forty years, during which time he erected many wonderful buildings, and caused the production of works of art, that are now scattered throughout the great cities of Europe, where for hundreds of years they have been the admiration of all who have studied them. They are now accepted as models of beauty and grace, and are as yet unsurpassed. At this period literature, architecture, painting and sculpture rose to the highest perfection they have yet reached, so that even in ruins, the monuments now found in Athens call forth unqualified praise."

All this is true, but certainly has a tendency to mislead in regard to the nature of greatness in a ruler or in a people; the age most successful materially and not spiritually would be considered the bright one in the world's history.

In short, while this book may answer a useful end, it is certainly not a very perfect realization of the author's plan, so far as he acquaints us with this.

PET; or, Pastimes and Penalties. By the Rev. H. R. Hawels, M. A., author of "Music and Morals," with fifty illustrations by M. E. Hawels. 12 mo. pp. 314. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Book and News Co.

This is not a Sunday School book, but it is better than that, for the children are real children, full of fun and frolic and mischief, and yet they come out all right, and it will do not only the younger children but those of larger growth good to read it.

NINETY-THREE. By Victor Hugo. 8 vo. pp. 143. Paper cover. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Book and News Co.

Another paper edition of Victor Hugo's wonderful story, full from cover to cover, of scenes of the most dramatic interest, and yet a valuable book for teachers and all others to read.

Of Victor Hugo's "Ninety-Three," the *New York Times* says: "The story is peculiar among modern works of fiction. It is a novel without a hero, without a heroine; without love of man for woman, or of woman for man; without marriage, or a substitute for it, at beginning, middle or end; with no minute analysis of character, or—except, perhaps, in one chapter—of society; and without any very manifest social, moral, or political purpose. It is in narrative form—a tragic episode in the great French Revolution. And, yet, too, it is hardly more narrative than dramatic, or rather melodramatic, in its spirit and its style, and its very phraseology. No small part of it could be taken out bodily and spouted on the boards of the Bowery Theatre amid blue fire and terrific combats, to the intense delight of all the juvenile 'assistance.' And yet it is full of interest. The personages, notwithstanding their swaggering, self-conscious way, are real creatures of flesh and blood, and in word and act are terribly in earnest. But in body, and soul, and manner, and words, they are French, and remind us constantly of the distinction between French nature and human nature."

DR. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church in New York, gives us a most valuable and charming book on pastoral work, which it will do all ministers good to read. "The Office and Duties of a Christian Pastor," is published by Harper & Brothers of New York, and for sale by the Book and News Co.

JANSEN, McCLURG & Co., of Chicago, have published a full and complete report of the late trial of the Rev. David Swing, before the Presbytery of Chicago, for heresy, edited jointly by the clerk of the Presbytery, Rev. D. S. Johnson, his prosecutor, Rev. F. L. Patton, and his counsel Rev. G. C. Noyes. The book contains the charge and specifications against Prof. Swing, his declaration, the testimony of the witnesses, reports of committees, and all other proceedings bearing upon the question at issue.

Normal Book Table.

Guyot's Geographies, published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York, are justly entitled to be called *the best*. The physical is a model text-book. It can hardly be too highly recommended. The grammar school geography, just published, is a work of the highest merits. The mechanical execution is simply perfect. The maps are gems. The text everywhere shows the master-mind of the great geographer. Since the death of Humboldt, Guyot has no superior in this department. The arrangement and execution indicate the skillful teacher. This work is admirably adopted to all schools above the intermediate grade.

School boards who must soon adopt books for the next five years ought to examine these works before deciding. There can be no good reason for retaining antiquated and inferior books.

The American Journal of Education.

WE desire to call the attention of our readers to some of the characteristics of this Journal to which we labor to give prominence:

1. **A PROFESSIONAL JOURNAL.**—That it is such, in a very high sense, will be conceded. The special aim of each article is to benefit the teachers as well as *the two hundred thousand people* who read it each month.

We write, and we want others to write as if in such a presence.

1. **Methods of Teaching.**—Each number contains the best thoughts of some of our best educators. The methods presented are founded on long and successful experience. Short practical articles are best appreciated and hence are most valuable.

2. **Methods of Culture.**—Under this head are classed all articles treating of the means and methods of developing the various powers of the brain. The papers on the Philosophy of Education are eliciting much interest. These will be continued throughout the coming year. On this subject we promise our readers many valuable contributions by our best thinkers. A better knowledge of the mind is the great want of teachers.

3. **School Management.**—Ten teachers fail because they do not know how to manage their schools, where one fails on account of scholarship.

A series of editorial articles on this subject will be published in the succeeding numbers. The experience of many years will be presented in the most practical form. Organization, grading, classifying, programme, regulations, tactics, punishments, books, apparatus, etc., are topics which it is proposed to discuss. We shall continue to present the views of our best educators on the various points pertaining to school management.

II. **MORE THAN A PROFESSIONAL JOURNAL.**—We labor to deepen and widen the interest felt in popular education in every State of the Union. An earnest co-operation must be secured among the friends of progress. Better school houses must be built and furnished. The School law must be made more and more adapted to our wants. Faithful teachers and school officers must be sustained. The County Superintendent, the vital element in our school system, must be sustained. All our power and influence will be devoted to these and kindred subjects.

Our ideal educational journal, is both professional and popular. Such a journal must be productive of immeasurable good. Fellow educators, will you aid us to realize this ideal? You can send us articles full of truth and enthusiasm. You can do much to induce teachers, students, and parents to subscribe for and read the Journal. You can, in a single month, in this way, double the usefulness of the Journal.

The St. Louis and Cairo narrow gauge railroad will be completed this summer. The company has on hand now \$200,000 net proceeds of the earnings of the road since its completion to Murphysboro.

Special Notices.

Vandalia Line East.

This is the irrepresible, first, and fast line to New York. First over the new bridge—fastest to New York. Look at these figures for time: Commercial Express leaving St. Louis at 6:30 p. m., will reach New York the second morning at 9:55 a. m., being ahead of all its rivals.

Morning Daylight Express leaves at 7:15 a. m., and arrives at New York next evening at 9:25, nine hours in advance of the fastest of its rival lines. Ticket office No. 218 North Fifth street.

F. M. Colburn, Chas. E. Follett,
Ticket Agent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENTS.

We determined, some time since, to issue a series of "tracts," or documents, in cheap form, in conformity with the earnest solicitation of many of the leading educators from different parts of the country, which should embody some of the most practical ideas, and the freshest thought and expression of the age on this subject. These documents are for circulation among the people, so that they may be better informed not only of the work done by the teacher, but of the necessity of this work. Teachers and school officers have found them to be profitable and interesting reading, and orders have been received for them from almost every State in the Union.

So far, fourteen of these separate tracts have been issued. Massachusetts and Texas order them by the thousand; Colorado and Maine send for them. They cost \$7 00 per hundred, or ten cents for single copies. (Send postage.)

The "Popular Educational Documents" issued thus far, cover the following interesting and practical topics:

- No. 1. WHAT SHALL WE STUDY? By Wm. T. Harris, Superintendent of Public Schools of St. Louis.
- No. 2. THE THEORY OF AMERICAN EDUCATION. By Wm. T. Harris, Superintendent of Public Schools of St. Louis.
- No. 3. HOW NOT TO DO IT; Illustrated in the Art of Questioning. By Anna C. Brackett, Principal Normal School, Saint Louis.
- No. 4. WOMEN AS TEACHERS. By Grace C. Bibb.
- No. 5. AN ORATION on the Occasion of Laying the Corner-stone of the Normal School at Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri. By Thomas E. Garrett, Editor Missouri Republican, and M. W. Grand Master of Masons of Missouri.
- No. 6. HOW TO TEACH GEOGRAPHY. By Mrs. Mary Howe Smith. Read before the National Teachers' Association.
- No. 7. HOW TO TEACH NATURAL SCIENCE IN THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS. By Wm. T. Harris.
- No. 8. THE EARLY WITHDRAWAL OF PUPILS FROM SCHOOL—Its Causes and Its Remedies. An Essay read by William T. Harris, at the National Educational Association, in Boston.
- No. 9. THE RIGHT AND THE POWER OF THE STATE TO TAX THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE TO MAINTAIN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. By Hon. H. C. Brockmeyer.
- No. 10. HOW FAR MAY THE STATE PROVIDE FOR THE EDUCATION OF HER CHILDREN AT PUBLIC COST? An Essay by Wm. T. Harris, before the National Educational Association, at St. Louis.
- No. 11. MODEL REVIEW EXERCISE IN ARITHMETIC.
- No. 12. WOMAN'S WORK AND EDUCATION IN AMERICA. An Essay, by W. G. Elliot, D. D. Read before the State Teachers' Association.
- No. 13. SYNOPSIS OF COURSE OF STUDY IN THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS. By William T. Harris.
- No. 14. SYLLABUS OF LESSONS IN NATURAL SCIENCE. By Wm. T. Harris.
- No. 15. GERMAN REFORM IN AMERICAN EDUCATION. An Essay read before the German American Teachers' Association. By W. Harris.

For sale at the office of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION. Send stamps to prepay postage.

Excursions to the Mountains.

Thousands of people are just now, very wisely availing themselves of the extreme low fares offered by the MISSOURI PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC Colorado through line from St. Louis to Denver and return. These tickets cost only \$75 for the round trip, and are good for ninety days from date of sale. The invigorating air, the scenery, the brook trout in the mountain streams, all conspire to make this one of the most delightful excursion routes on the continent. But few people yet realize the extent and grandeur of these mountain views near Denver, or of the medicinal qualities of the famous springs which abound in that region. Among them are Carlisle Springs, near Pueblo; the Grand Canon of the Arkansas River, near Canon City; Mount Lincoln, 14,124 feet, near Fairplay; Twin Lakes, 9,400 feet above sea, near Fairplay; San Luis Park, with the great San Juan gold mines; Bear Creek Canon, near Golden; Clear Creek Canon, traversed by Colorado Central Railroad, from Golden to Georgetown; Gray's Peak, 14,145 feet high, and easily ascended from Georgetown; Green Lake, near Georgetown; Big Thompson Canon, a fine day's excursion from Evans; Estes Park and Peabody Mineral Springs, reached from Longmont; James' Peak, 14,000 feet high, 18 miles from Central City; Long's Peak, 14,056 feet high, 30 miles from Longmont; Cascade Creek, near Georgetown; Caribou Mines, only 20 miles from Boulder City; Pike's Peak, 14,216 feet high, ascended from Manitou, and on the summit of which is located a station of the United States Signal Bureau.

The route of these tourist or excursion tickets is from St. Louis, through Jefferson City (the capital of Missouri), Sedalia, Kansas City, Lawrence, Topeka, (the capital of Kansas), Junction City, Brookville, and Kit Carson to Denver, Colorado, and return, over the popular Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line.

The through express train for Denver leaves St. Louis from the depot of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, corner of Seventh and Poplar streets, every day—Sundays included—at 9:15 p. m.; arrives at Kansas City next morning at 9:30; leaves Kansas City every day—Sundays included—at 9:45 a. m., and arrives at Denver the following day at 6:30 p. m.—45 hours ride from St. Louis, 923 miles. Parlor chair cars, open to first class passengers—free of charge—run on this train from St. Louis to Kansas City. Elegant first class passenger coaches and Pullman's palace drawing-room and sleeping cars also run on this train from St. Louis to Kansas City, and from Kansas City to Denver. Passengers change cars between St. Louis and Denver at Union Depot, Kansas City, only.

The track and equipment of this line are superior to that of many Western railroads. Among our "specialties" are prompt time, careful and courteous employes, fine passenger cars, parlor chair coaches, Pullman's palace sleeping cars, the famous Miller safety platform, and the celebrated Westinghouse air brake. Every reasonable accommodation conducive to the comfort and pleasure of the tourist will be provided by the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, between St. Louis and Denver.

Great credit is due Mr. E. A. Ford, the Gen. Pass. Agt. of this line, for inaugurating this system of cheap excursions, and he will cheerfully send circulars of further information to all who apply. Address

E. A. Ford, 25 South Fourth street, St. Louis.

The Reason Why

ANDREWS, at 421 North Fifth street is succeeding so well in building up a splendid business, is because he does everything he undertakes well. One is sure to get the best shirt made west of New York, if he buys it of Andrews. It will fit well, it will set easy, it will wear well. With the best cutter in the West, the best York Mills cotton, the best linen, and with a host of good friends, whose number and custom is increasing every day, how can he help succeeding? Call and see his stock.

Are You Going North?

If you are, you want a copy of "The Northwest Illustrated." It will not cost you anything. Send to W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Chicago, for a copy. It shows you the great Northwest, and teaches you how to get there, and what to do when you are there.

It is the Duty

of every lady to preserve her natural advantages, and improve as much as possible the beauty of her complexion. J. A. Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder, adds a transparent whiteness, makes the skin delicately soft, removes all tan or irritation. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale depot Olive and Ninth Sts. 8-2

Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad.

We are pleased to note an important change in the time schedule of this deservedly popular line.

The night express leaves at 6:45 p. m. arriving in Indianapolis at 4:15 a. m., with immediate connections for Cincinnati, Louisville and the South. By this fast train Eastern passengers are afforded elegant sleeping-car accommodations to Cleveland, without change, arriving at 2:50 the following afternoon, in ample time for dinner and the favorite Lake Shore route to the East,—arriving in New York and Boston as quick as by any other line.

BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS.—Genuine English double-barrel, steel, \$150 to \$250.

English Granger and Muzzle loaders, \$15 to \$150.

Revolvers, 7-shot cartridge, \$6; full nickel, \$7. Send for price lists.

RUDOLPH & CO., St. Louis.

Going to Kansas.

The Topeka Commonwealth says: Last evening there passed through our city two special trains, which had come from Illinois, bound to various points in the upper Arkansas Valley. The trains were made up of twenty-two car loads of household goods, horses and cattle, wagons, agricultural implements and immigrants' outfits; one baggage-car, filled with baggage, and four coaches, containing one hundred and eighty of the thrifty people of Illinois.

The trains were made up on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, and came through from St. Louis to Atchison via the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and were taken from thence over the A. T. & S. F. R. R. without change of cars.

This, we are informed, is the first of a series of trains that will be run from various points in the East during the coming season, so as to more fully meet the wants of the large immigration which is destined to quickly settle the valley of the Upper Arkansas.

PRIESMEYER & Co., 615 North Fourth street, St. Louis, in a neat little card in another column, tell a short but true story. We can speak from experience in regard to the quality and prices of their goods—and so advise our friends to drop in to their "little store round the corner," 615 North Fourth street. You will be sure to thank us for calling your attention to the best place in St. Louis to buy boots and shoes. 7-8

Uniforms.

GERSHON, who makes a specialty of military, society, and school uniforms, will be glad to see his old friends, and he deservedly has a host of them, at his new store, 625 Olive street. In boys' and children's clothing too, he excels. Take your friend along also, if he needs anything in that line. 7-8

Excursion Rates East.

Teachers and all others who anticipate attending the next annual meeting of the National Educational Association, to be held in Detroit, August 4, 5 and 6, can purchase round trip tickets at the office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, No. 117 North Fourth street, corner of Pine, at \$25, and have included in the price of the ticket a splendid steamboat excursion from Detroit to Put-In-Bay and back. Tickets good till November. No certificate required to secure these tickets.

PHONOGRAPHIC CLERKS procured for railroad, telegraph, insurance, express, and shipping offices, Lawyers and Physicians, Mercantile and Manufacturing Houses, and in all other places or departments where much and rapid writing is required. By aid of a competent phonographic clerk, the correspondence or other writing which would ordinarily require a half day, may be dispatched in an hour.

Clerks instructed in Phonography. This instruction may be taken by mail. W. G. CHAFFEE, Teacher of Phonography, Oswego, N. Y.

We call attention to the annual statement of the West St. Louis Savings Bank, published on another page. This institution seems to be in a flourishing condition.

John Wahl & Co.

For nearly a quarter of a century this firm have been doing business in St. Louis, and during all this time by their honesty, integrity and fair dealing, they have been growing in the confidence of the business men of the West and South. Their correspondents sweep a circle as far south as Galveston, Texas, and as far west as Utah, Colorado, Nevada and California. Their facilities for handling grain, and produce of all kinds, especially wheat, are so extensive and complete, that they want the two hundred thousand readers of this journal to know where they and their friends can dispose of their surplus grain and other produce to the best advantage.

We have known personally, Mr. John Wahl, the senior member of this firm, for years, as a man of great industry, real business sagacity, and incorruptible integrity. He is a large stockholder and director in one or two of our leading banks, and believes in keeping the people posted on what he is doing and can do for them if they have got anything to sell.

The premises occupied by the firm are located at No. 9 Market street, one of the most central points for business in the city, and where they have every convenience for the conducting of their immense trade.

Etymology of Common, Geographical and Personal Names.

Our fellow citizen, Professor E. Brey, who is not only an instructor in languages, but also a linguist, the other day was invited by a gentleman of our acquaintance, to study on the original meaning of his family name. After some days the professor laid before him not less than six etymologies, all of which were more or less satisfactory, so that the inviter thought it to be somewhat difficult to take his choice.

The professor's terms are very moderate, and, in the sight of three experts, an etymology should not satisfy, he does not charge anything.

To Teachers, School Officers and Superintendents.

LIVE BOOKS FOR LIVE TEACHERS.

In response to many urgent appeals from some of the best educators who have used our books in Missouri, we present *The Normal Educational Series of Text Books* to the attention of zealous and progressive teachers. Possessed of extraordinary educational merit, they strengthen with use, and once introduced are rarely displaced. Hundreds of thousands are in use in the best schools in the Middle, Eastern, and Pacific States.

Every ambitious teacher should master the very clear and beautiful analyses and thorough Normal methods of teaching, developed in *Brooks's Series of Mathematics*, comprising

Brooks's Primary (25); *Elementary* (50); *Mental* (38); and *Written Arithmetics* (95c); *Brooks's Geometry and Trigonometry* (\$1.25); *Brooks's Algebra* (\$1.25).

Fewsmith's English Grammars, (45 and 65c). "All that the most needy teacher can want." "The delight of the school room."

Raub's Normal Spellers, (30 and 45c). "The best and handsomest published."

Pelton's Outline Maps (per set, \$25). "The largest, handsomest and best outline maps known."

Single copies of the above books will be sent post paid to teachers and school officers for examination, upon receipt of two-thirds of annexed price. Apply to the publishers, or F. W. Krummel, bookseller, Palmyra, Mo.

For further information, circulars, catalogues &c., address SOWER, POTTS & CO., Publishers, 530 Market st., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-10

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Kruse's Drawing;
Cornell's Revised Geographies.
Cornell's New Physical Geography.
Cornell's Outline Maps.
Quackenboss' School Histories.
Quackenboss' Grammars.
Quackenboss' Arithmetics.
Quackenboss' Rhetoric.
Quackenboss' Composition.
Quackenboss' Revised Natural Philosophy.
Gillespie's Land Surveying.
Lockyer's Astronomy.
Youman's First Book of Botany.
Youman's Second Book of Botany.

Send for descriptive catalogue or circulars.

Liberal terms for introduction.

C. E. LANE, Agent,

7-8 407 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

G. F. Andrews,

Dealer in

Men's Furnishing Goods,

And manufacturer of



All styles on hand

and made to order.

Shirts and Custom-made Underwear.

421 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

Books that are Books

PUBLISHED BY

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO

654 Broadway, N. Y.

Readers.

Sheldon's Illustrated primer, 60 pages.
Sheldon's Illustrated First Reader, 80 pages.
Sheldon's Illustrated Second Reader, 190 pp.
Sheldon's Illustrated Third Reader, 234 pp.
Sheldon's Illustrated Fourth Reader, in press.
Sheldon's Illustrated Fifth Reader, in preparation.

Arithmetics.

Felter's Primary Arithmetic, 182 pages.
Felter's Intermediate Arithmetic, 903 pages.
Felter's New Practical Arithmetic, 360 pages.

Geographies.

Guyot's Elementary Geography, 96 pages.
Guyot's Intermediate Geography, 118 pages.
Guyot's Grammar School Geography.
Guyot's Physical Geography, 124 pages.

Penmanship.

Williams & Southerland's Patent Copy Books.
Primary Series, 5 Nos.
Advance Series, 3 Nos.

Philosophy and Chemistry.

Cooley's Easy Experiments, 85 pages.
Cooley's Elementary Philosophy, 177 pages.
Cooley's Advanced Natural Philosophy, 315 pages.
Cooley's Elementary Chemistry, 192 pages.
Cooley's Advanced Chemistry, 315 pages.

Natural History.

Tenney's Natural History of Animals, 261 pp.
Tenney's Manual of Zoology, 540 pages.
Tenney's Natural History Tablets, five charts.
Tenney's Class-book in Natural History. In press.

Composition and Rhetoric.

Day's Young Composer.
Day's Art of Composition.
Day's Art of Discourse.
Harper's Composition.

Miscellaneous.

Day's English Literature.
Porter's Intellectual Science.
Hopkins' Outline Study of Man.
Woolsey's International Law.
Perry's Political Economy.
Bowen's Political Economy.
Whitney's Language.
Lord's Ancient History.
McIlvaine's Elocution.
Daglish's Analysis.
Porter's Books and Reading.
Hadley's Language Lessons.

Two Books for Teachers.

Sheldon's Elementary Instruction, 471 pages.
Sheldon's Lessons on Objects, 407 pages.

For catalogues or other information concerning above list, call on or address

MADISON BARCOCK,

8-6 608 Chesnut st., St. Louis.

J. DAVIS WILDER,

Inventor, Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor of

Wilder's Liquid Slating

BLUE, GREEN, BLACK, &c.

Slated Paper, Slated Building Paper, or Rough and Ready, Indestructible Blackboard Tablets,

Tablets for Crayon Drawing, Office, Family and School Blackboards

of Every Description.

OUR PRICES
ALWAYS the LOWEST



ALWAYS THE BEST
THE QUALITY

Trade Mark Registered Oct. 31, 1871.

Used exclusively in the Public Schools of Chicago, and in all the leading Schools and Universities throughout the country. I am at all times prepared to contract for the making of Blackboard Surfaces, Black, Green and Blue, on new or old walls, and for the perfect and thorough renovation of old blackboards that have become defaced, or too smooth and glossy for use, in every section of the American Continent. All work is done under my personal supervision, and warranted to wear as long as do the walls on which the slated surface is made.

Price, 6 cents per square foot, and all materials furnished. Boards of education and school officers desiring to purchase blackboard material or have blackboard surfaces made or repaired, will find it to their advantage to correspond and deal directly with us. We can thus offer them the benefit of a very, very liberal discount. We employ NO agents. Samples of slated surface of all colors. Descriptive circulars containing prices, references, &c., sent free on application. Address

J. DAVIS WILDER,

273 W. Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

A. PRIESMEYER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

915 North Fourth street,

Between Washington and Christy Avenues, St. Louis, Mo.

Statement of the Condition OF THE**West St. Louis Savings Bank**

ON THE

30th Day of June, 1874.

(Organized Aug. 17, 1871.)

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand.....	\$60,871 81	
Sight Exchange.....	6,648 82	
Due from banks & bankers	25,867 32	\$93,387 95
U. S. and other bonds, market value		34,814 55
Real estate.....	1,560 00	
Stock notes.....	450,000 00	
Loans and discounts.....	323,462 28	
Bills matured.....	25,399 01	
Safes and fixtures.....	5,408 47	
		\$933,972 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$500,000 00	
Dividends.....	10,250 00	
Surplus fund.....	3,820 53	
Dep. on demand, individ'l	\$112,706 34	
Deposits on time.....	218,835 94	
Deposits, banks & bankers	28,306 58	\$599,908 86
Certificates and redemptions.....	61,450 47	
U. S. taxes due July 1, 1874.....		873 61
Profits since Jan. 1, 1874.....	\$26,978 86	
Less int., exp's and taxes	19,310 37	7,668 49
		\$933,972 26

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

WM. F. WERNSE, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of June, 1874.

JACOB KLEIN,
[Seal] Notary Public, St. Louis Co., Mo.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—West St. Louis Savings Bank—Capital Stock \$500,000—Saint Louis, June 26, 1874—The board of directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 10 percent (ten per cent) on the capital paid in, out of the net earnings of the last six months' business, said dividend to be credited to stock account. In addition to the above dividend, the sum of \$2,500 has been placed to the credit of the surplus fund. The above dividend, together with the amount placed to the surplus fund, being equivalent to 15 percent on the capital paid in.

WM. F. WERNSE, Cashier.

BARTLETT & CHAMBERLAIN,

Architects and Superintendents,

Room 36 Kentucky blk.,

Corner of Clark and Adams street, Chicago.

We make a Specialty of Country Churches & Schools.

13-7-12

For the BEST GOODS,

AND THE

Latest Styles,

AT THE

Lowest Prices,

CALL ON

J. VAN NORSTRAND,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,

AND

FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a full stock of the Best

BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS,

AND

Merchant Tailoring Goods,

Which we make up to order.

NO. 216 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.

When everything else fails the Diamond Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh. It relieves cold in the head, cleansing and healing the inflamed passages; is agreeable and easy to take. No other remedy equal to it.

Extracts from Letters and Testimonials.

Chicago, 737 W. Lake St., April 24th, 1872. "Have had Catarrh for two years. One bottle of your Diamond Catarrh Remedy entirely relieved me from cold and catarrh." O. W. Liebbeck.
"Cured me effectually." John R. Barrett, Bookbinder, Chicago.
Petaluma, Cal., Dec. 23, 1872. "Four D. C. R. is astonishing every one around here." E. J. Janssen.
Petaluma, Ill., Sept. 22d, 1873. "We think it is the best Remedy now before the public. It ought to be in every family. Please send it (1 doz.) as soon as possible." R. E. Shimmie.
Detroit, "The best medicine I ever used for Catarrh." Mrs. R. E. Shimmie.

Aurora, Ill., May 14th, 1871. "I have used medicines that were highly recommended, none of which did me any good until I used your Diamond Catarrh Remedy, and that gave me immediate relief, and I now consider myself permanently cured." W. B. Smith.
La Porte, Ind., May 18th, 1872. "Dr. A. F. Every, Dear Sir: I have used your Diamond Catarrh Remedy in my practice during the past year, and find it far superior to any and every other treatment for cure of Catarrh. It will certainly do all you claim for it." Yours truly, Geo. M. Dakin, M. D.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

8-2

BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO'S BELLS.
Vina toned, low priced, warranted against breakage. Catalogues containing full particulars, prices, etc., sent free.
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

THE REMINGTON WORKS

FIRE ARMS
AND
SEWING MACHINES

New Double Barreled BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS, Snap and Positive Action, with patent Joint Check, a marvel of beauty, finish and cheapness; celebrated REMINGTON RIFLES—adopted by NINE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS and renowned throughout the world for military, hunting and target purposes; PISTOLS, RIFLE CARTRIDGES, METALLIC CARTRIDGES, &c.

Also, Manufacturers of the new **REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE**

to which was awarded the "MEDAL OF PROGRESS," the highest order of medal awarded at the late Vienna Exposition; also received the first and only premium over all other machines at the great Central New York Fair, at Utica, 1873. This machine has sprung rapidly into favor, as the BEST MADE MACHINE in the world, and possessing the best COMBINATION of good qualities namely, light running, smooth, rapid, noiseless, durable, with perfect lock stitch.

Send for Circulars.
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
ILLION, N. Y.
New York Offices 281 Broadway and 294 Bowery.
7-9

PIMPLES, TAN AND SUNBURN; also, Salt Rheum, and all unsightly or distressing skin diseases, are cured by PALMER'S LOTION. Price \$1 per bottle. Samples free at Drug stores. By mail, 12 cents. SOLON PALMER, 12 Platt street, New York. 7-11

The Fastest Time on Record.

Passengers going East are reminded of the fact that the Wabash Line is the only line running lightning express trains (fully equipped with patent air brakes, Miller platform, &c.) from St. Louis, Hannibal and Quincy, stopping only at the principal stations, and reaching New York, Boston and intermediate points from six to seven hours in advance of competing lines from all points in the West.

It is also the only line running through cars from Kansas City to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, via Quincy, avoiding all ferry and Omaha transfers.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars run via the Wabash Line only, from St. Louis and Quincy to Ft. Wayne, Toledo and Cleveland, connecting with sleeping and drawing room cars for Buffalo, Rochester, New York, &c., without change.

Special Notice.—A Pullman Sleeping Car leaves the Missouri river daily, and runs through to Springfield, Ill., avoiding a change at Quincy.

For further information, see time tables, which can be obtained at all "Through Ticket" offices in the West.

W. I. MALCOLM,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Toledo.
7-12

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN use Palmer's Invisible, the most charming of all Face Powders. Samples free at drug stores. By mail 3 cents. Boxes 25 cents. S. PALMER, 12 Platt Street, New York. 7-11

SALESMEN—Sartain's engraving "One of the Chosen," sells at sight. Forty per cent. to salesmen. Name territory and will send copy for \$1 10. Address "Art Union," Chicago. 7-10

Revere House,

On the European Plan,
604, 606 and 608 Broadway,
Corner of Houston Street. New York
T. J. COE & SON, Proprietors.
T. J. COE. 8-8 E. T. COE.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,
211 and 213 Wabash av., Chicago.
Largest manufacturers in America of
School and Church Furniture,
Andrews' Patent "Triumph"



School Desk, Folding Seat.
Most complete, healthful, and strongest desk made.



Teachers', Office and Library Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c., Church Chairs, Pews, Pulpits, Lecturer's Book Racks, Alms Boxes, Sunday School Seats, Settees, in stock and made to order, plain or elaborate. Maps, globes, and apparatus of our make. Address for catalogues of each department, A. H. ANDREWS & CO., Chicago.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
JEFFERSON CITY, July 1, 1874.
In accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An Act for submitting Constitutional Amendments to a vote of the people," approved March 3, 1873, the following concurrent resolution is hereby published for the information of all concerned:
Concurrent Resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution, in regard to the Registration of Voters.
Be it Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:
That at the general election to be held on the next Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, the following amendment to the constitution of this State, abolishing the registration of voters, shall be submitted to the legal voters of said State in the manner already provided by law, to-wit:
SECTION 4. The fourth section of the second article of the Constitution of this State is hereby stricken out and forever rescinded, and the following is adopted: The General Assembly may provide by law for registering all voters in cities and towns having a population of more than ten thousand inhabitants.
Approved March 15, 1873.
[Official.] EUGENE F. WEIGEL,
7-10 Secretary of State.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.
Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Ranges, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully Warranted.
Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUSEN & TIFT,
103 and 105 East Second St., Cincinnati.
8-4

THE BECKWITH
PORTABLE
Family Sewing Machine.

Price, \$20. With no Tollsome Trade of the Trade.



With Strength, Capacity & Speed equal to any, regardless of cost. With Semi-Guiding Feed, and Automatic Stitch Fastener. All other Machines require the movement of from 25 to 30 pieces to every stitch—this requires but Two! Hence it is a symbol of simplicity and strength. For full particulars send for Circular—then buy no other until you see the Machine, for "seeing is believing." Agents wanted in every town in the country. If \$5 are sent with the order the balance can be C. O. D. Agents must pay full price for single Machines, per centage on first to be deducted when six Machines are paid for. Terms to agents cash with order, or C. O. D.
BECKWITH S. M. Co., 662 Broadway, N. Y.
7-10

The Best Route.

The traveling public pronounce the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to be the best route to the East or to the West. Pullman palace sleeping and dining cars are run on this line, and all the latest improvements that science or art have suggested for the safety and comfort of passengers, such as Westinghouse air brake, Miller's platform and couplers, ventilation, &c., are applied to all passenger trains. The words "Burlington Route," are now a synonym for speed, comfort, safety, and politeness of conductors. Travelers should see that their tickets read via favorite route.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

The completion of the great iron bridge over the Missouri river at Boonville, enables this popular line to offer still better facilities for the business between the Northeast and the great Southwest.

Two daily trains will be run between Hannibal and points in the great Neosho valley, in direct connection with all lines. Also, two daily trains between St. Louis and points in Southern Kansas.

For the Texas trade, new and better facilities are offered. The rates have been greatly reduced, and arrangements have been made whereby through Pullman Palace sleeping cars are run from Chicago, Quincy, Hannibal and St. Louis, to Galveston, without change, passing through the finest portion of Southwest Missouri, Southern Kansas, the Indian Nation, and the most desirable portion of Texas.

Any one contemplating a trip to Southern Kansas, the Indian Nation, or Texas, should address Thomas Dorwin, general passenger agent, Sedalia, Mo., for a correct map, with time tables, rates of fare, &c.

The Best North and South Line
IN IOWA.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.

TWO passenger trains each way daily except Sunday, connecting with trains of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway at Burlington. Going north, 8:15 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway at West Liberty—going north, 11:35 a. m. 11:25 p. m. Chicago & Northwestern Railway at Cedar Rapids—going north, 1:30 a. m. 1:45 p. m., making the best route through Iowa from Chicago to Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Austin, St. Paul, and all parts of Northern Iowa and Minnesota. Miller Couplers and Westinghouse Air Brakes on all passenger trains. Sleeping cars on all night trains. Tickets, time cards, and information given by Agents of the C. B. & N. W. R. Y. C. & N. W. R. Y. C. & N. W. R. Y. W. W. WALKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. GREENE, Gen'l Manager. C. J. IVES, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 7-12

HOME



SEWING MACHINE!

The Cheapest and Lightest Running
LOCK STITCH MACHINE
In the United States.

THE LATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
PRICE \$60.
Liberal Discounts for Cash.

BUY NO OTHER UNTIL YOU

HAVE SEEN THE HOME.

You Will Find it Largely to Your Interest.

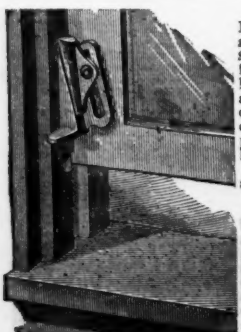
Agents Wanted Everywhere.

For Full Particulars, with Descriptive Circular, address

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,

21 South Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT TO GRANGES.



THE RESINGER SASH FASTENER.—A Cheap, Durable and Ornamental Lock, with no Spring to break, or sash to cut. It is very easily and quickly applied; holds the sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. A half-dozen copper-bronzed locks sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents. Circulars sent on application.
Over 200,000 of these locks are already in use.

THE ANCHOR LINE HOLDER is a neat, durable, universal tension device, to stretch and hold rope, wire or cords, for all purposes, in yards, houses, stores, balconies, awnings, etc. Admits of spliced or knotted lines; releases easily, with a slight jerk, but holds so that no under-propping or wind play will undo the fastening. A set of three, with screws, sent, pre-paid, to any address, by mail for 40 cents. RESINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Box 367, Harrisburg, Penn.

One dozen Sash Fasteners, and a set of three Line Holders, sent, pre-paid, to any address, on receipt of \$1 25. Agents Wanted. The Trade Supplied. 7-9

THE GREAT SOUTHWEST!

To all persons desiring homes in the great and prosperous West, the

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad

Company give a cordial invitation to visit their lands in Central and Southwest Missouri, which possess all the requirements of

Good Climate,

Good Soil,

Good Water,

and Good Health,

with long and cool summers, and short and mild winters.

1,200,000 Acres

of Prairie and Timber Lands are offered for sale at

Low Prices

and on

Long Time.

Terms in fact made to suit purchasers, who are furnished with

Free Transportation

From St. Louis to the lands, at the company's office in St. Louis.

For particulars in pamphlets with maps, address

A. L. DEANE,

Land Commissioner, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, 25 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Missouri.

BEST THING IN THE WEST.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS!

THREE MILLION ACRES!

Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas.

Eleven Years' Credit. Seven per cent. Interest. 22 1-2 per cent. Reduction to Settlers who Improve.

A Free Pass to Land Buyers.

THE FACTS about this Grant are—Low prices, long credit and a rebate to settlers of nearly one-fourth; a rich soil and a splendid climate; short and mild winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of rainfall, and just at the right season; coal, stone and brick on the line; cheap rates on lumber, coal, &c.; no lands owned by speculators; homesteads and pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class railroad on the line of a great through route; products will pay for land and improvements.

IT IS THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, THROUGH THE RECENT COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

For circular and general information, address
A. E. TOUZALIN,
MANAGER LAND DEPARTMENT,
Topeka, Kansas.

TIME TABLE—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

LEAVE ATCHISON—West—Mail and Express, No. 1, 12:40 p. m.; Passenger, No. 3, 7:00 p. m. ARRIVES AT ATCHISON—Mail and Express, No. 2, 1:55 p. m.; Stock Express, No. 4, 11:45 a. m. LEAVE TOPEKA—West—Mail and Express, No. 1, 3:30 p. m.; Passenger, No. 3, 12:20 a. m.; Local Freight, No. 5, 9 a. m.

CONNECTIONS—At Emporia, with M., K. & T. Railroad for Humboldt, Parsons, Vinita, Denison, and all points in Texas.

At Wichita, with Southwestern Stage Company's Line for Belle Plaine, Caldwell, Arkansas City, Turkey Creek, Cheyenne Agency, Wichita Agency and Fort Sill.

At Granada, Colorado, with Barlow & Sanderson's Stage Line for Pueblo, Trinidad, Maxwell's, Las Vegas, Fort Union, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, etc.

Important to the Public.

Your attention is invited to the many unequalled advantages offered by the

Ohio and Mississippi Railway,
(The great Through Passenger and U. S. Mail Route) to those who intend going East.
This line running from

Saint Louis,

(The great Metropolis of the West of over 400,000 inhabitants) through the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, a distance of over 300 miles to Louisville, Ky. and Cincinnati, Ohio, has the well earned reputation of being one of the best managed and equipped roads in the West, and certainly deserves the patronage of all who desire a safe and pleasant journey over a line which is first class in all respects.

Its cars are of the latest pattern, well ventilated and plentifully supplied with water; its trains are accompanied by courteous employees; its track is smooth and second to none, which taken with the fact that it is the shortest line between St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, enables its trains (which run through entire without change) to make the quickest time with perfect safety, and direct connections at Louisville and Cincinnati, for the

EAST AND SOUTH.

The trains of this company now run into Louisville over the Great Iron Railway Bridge across the Ohio river, and landing passengers in the heart of the city and in the new Union Depot, connecting with trains of the L. and N. and G. S. R. R. without change.

All trains of this line between St. Louis and Cincinnati run every day, connecting direct with daily trains east of Cincinnati. A daily line of Pullman's finest palace sleeping cars leave St. Louis on the night express for Louisville, for Cincinnati, also for Washington and Baltimore, by the M. and C. and B. and O. railroads, and for New York by the A. & G. W. and Erie railways, without change or detention of any nature, connecting direct for Philadelphia, Boston and all principal eastern cities. Excursion tickets to the far-famed medical springs of Virginia, and famous resorts of the East will be on sale at greatly reduced rates during the summer.

Purchase your tickets by St. Louis and the Pioneer O. and M. Line, and you will not regret it.

R. T. BRYDON,

7-12 General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Parlor Cars.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad has long been designated by the traveling public as the "Old Reliable," from the fact that its trains are always on time; and "Short Line," because it is acknowledged to be the shortest possible route between Eastern cities and all principal cities, and towns in the West.

In addition to the splendid equipment of this favorite route, and in order to meet the requirements of its largely increasing first-class through passenger travel, this company are now building, in their shops in Hannibal, some of the finest parlor cars in the world, using nothing but the very best material in their construction. The interior arrangement is superb. Grand saloon, drawing room, state room, elegantly upholstered and decorated, Ladies' toilet rooms, &c., &c., in fact, every thing the most fastidious could desire.

One of these magnificent cars is to be attached to each day express train, and will be accompanied by polite and attentive conductors.

The track is in the best possible condition, a large portion of it having recently been re-laid with steel rails. Iron and stone bridges have taken the place of wood, and all other improvements conducive to the safety and comfort of its patrons have been adopted.

Passengers going East or West, and wishing to secure safety, comfort and speed, should be particular to ask for, and see that their tickets read, via the "Old Reliable" Hannibal & St. Jo. Short Line, which can be obtained at all principal offices of connecting lines.

WOOD & FISHER,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

Northwest Cor. Fifth and Locust Streets,

ST. LOUIS.

N. B. J. W. FISHER, formerly Operator for A. W. Wood, No. 404 Market street.

Your Route to Texas is via the

Houston and Texas Central R'y

AND ITS CONNECTIONS:

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas R'y

AND THE

Atlantic and Pacific Railway,

Via Hannibal or St. Louis, and the

Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf R.,

via Kansas City and Fort Scott, connecting at Red River City with the

Houston and Texas Central Railway

Offer the best routes to and through Texas, reaching all prominent points in the State:

Sherman, Dallas, Corsicana, Waco, Calvert, Hearne, Bryan, Hempstead, Austin, the

Capital, Houston, Galveston, and to San Antonio, via Austin, the latter being the nearest point thereto via rail.

Pullman palace drawing-room and sleeping cars run through from St. Louis to Houston without change, and but one change from Chicago and New York.

CONDENSED THROUGH TIME CARD

For Passengers from the North, East and West.

Leave Chicago—C B & Q R.	10:00 p m
Arrive Quincy—Q A & St L R.	9:40 a m
Arrive Hannibal—M K & T R'y.	10:30 a m
Leave St. Louis—Mo Pac R'y.	5:40 p m
Arrive Sedalia—M K & T R'y.	5:30 a m
Leave St. Louis—Atlantic & Pac R'y.	10:25 a m
Arrive Vinita—M K & T R'y.	4:45 a m
Leave Kansas City—M R F S & G R.	5:10 p m
Arrive Fort Scott—M K & T R.	11:45 p m
Arrive Denison—H & T C R.	3:50 p m
Sherman.	4:45 p m
McKinney.	6:35 p m
Dallas.	8:35 p m
Corsicana.	11:40 p m
Bremond.	3:48 a m
Hearne.	5:00 a m
Hempstead.	9:00 a m
Austin.	6:50 p m
Houston.	12:00 noon
Galveston.	3:00 p m

Tickets can be obtained and baggage checked through at all prominent points in the United States and Canada.
J. DURAND,
General Superintendent.
J. WALDO,
General Ticket Agent, Houston, Texas. 7-12

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

EAST

AND

WEST.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad!

NOW OPEN BETWEEN

Leavenworth,

Atchison and

Chicago

Via Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa forms the most reliable and direct communication between Kansas and Eastern and Northern cities. Close connections are made by trains arriving from the West at Leavenworth and Atchison, with trains of this company for the East and North. Intermediate connections are made with trains of other railways for all important points in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. This is the only railway line between Kansas and Chicago owned and controlled by one company, and the only one running through trains from Kansas to Chicago. All others start their trains from Missouri. Through tickets, via

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Will be found for sale at all the principal railway offices of connecting lines in Kansas.

Recollect the Rock Island Route is the one you want to take when going to Chicago. Call for tickets that way.
HUGH RIDDLE,
A. M. SMITH, Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen'l Supt.
7-12—c&t

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

THE ROUTE DIRECT

From CHICAGO to OMAHA,
From CHICAGO to MILWAUKEE,
From CHICAGO to SHEBOYGAN,
From CHICAGO to ST. PAUL,
From CHICAGO to MADISON,
From CHICAGO to GREEN BAY,
From CHICAGO to MARQUETTE,
From CHICAGO to SIOUX CITY,
From CHICAGO to YANKTON,
From CHICAGO to Geneva Lake,
From CHICAGO to FREEPORT,
From CHICAGO to DUBUQUE,

IS VIA THE

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY!

In Going North, Northwest or West,
You cannot go amiss if you buy your tickets

VIA THIS ROUTE.

See that your Tickets Read via

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

This is the Pioneer Route to and from CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC SLOPE.

Full information in regard to this Route will be cheerfully furnished by all Ticket Agents in the East, West, North or South.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen'l Supt.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Saturday and Monday excepted. ¶Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

City offices, 62 Clark street. Sherman House, and 75 Canal, corner Madison street.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT COR. WELLS AND KINZIE STS.

Depart.	Arrive.
Pacific Express.	10:15 a m
Dubuque Ex. via Clinton.	10:15 a m
Dubuque Ex. via Clinton.	10:45 p m
Omaha Night Mail.	10:45 p m
Sterling Passenger.	3:45 p m
St. Charles and Elgin Acc.	3:15 p m
FREEPORT LINE—DEPOT COR. WELLS AND KINZIE	
Maywood Passenger.	7:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Ex.	9:15 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Pass.	9:15 p m
Elmhurst Passenger.	12:00 m
Rockford and Fox River.	4:00 p m
Junction Passenger.	5:30 p m
	and 7:00 p m

Lombard Passenger.

MILWAUKEE DIV.—Depot cor. Canal and Kinzie.

Milwaukee Passenger.

Milwaukee Express.

Afternoon Express.

Evanston Passenger.

Highland Park Accom.

Milwaukee Night Express

MILWAUKEE DIV.—Depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

Evanston Passenger.

Kenosha Passenger.

Lake Forest Passenger.

Waukegan Passenger.

Highland Park Passenger.

WISCONSIN DIV.—Depot cor. Canal and Kinzie.

Green Bay Express.

St. Paul Passenger.

St. Paul & Winona Pass.

Marquette Express.

Janesville Passenger.

Woodstock Passenger.

Barrington Passenger.

Barrington Passenger.

7-12 W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Chicago to St. Louis

Without Change of Cars.

Making direct connections at St. Louis for Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, Lawrence, Topeka, Fort Scott, Denver, Little Rock, and all points Southwest.

Chicago to New Orleans

Without Change of Cars.

100 Miles the shortest route to Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile, New Orleans, and all points South.

Chicago to Dubuque and Sioux City

Without Change of Cars.

The only direct route to Galena, Dubuque, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Charles City, Ackley, Fort Dodge and Sioux City.

Elegant Drawing-room Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Baggage checked to all important points.

Ticket Offices at Chicago—121 Randolph street; Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street; Union Depot, foot of Twenty-second street.

A. MITCHELL, Gen'l Supt., Chicago.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.
7-12—c&t

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.
JOHN WAHL & CO.,
 GENERAL
Commission Merchants,

FOR THE
 Sale of Western Produce.

No. 9 Market St., St. Louis.

Consignments solicited. Liberal cash advances made on same. We make a

Specialty of Wheat,
 AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN.

THE BRYANT & STRATTON

Business

AND

Telegraph College,

Corner of Fifth and Market sts.,

ST. LOUIS.

Each student in this institution receives special instruction in the several departments, and has the individual attention and care of every teacher in the College from the time he enters until he leaves it, nothing being omitted that can tend to his advancement. Thorough and practical instruction is given in the following branches:

1. Book-keeping.
2. Business Law.
3. Business Arithmetic.
4. Business Penmanship.
5. Ornamental Penmanship.
6. Business Literature.
7. Political Economy.
8. Phonography.
9. Telegraphing.
10. Higher Mathematics.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT is fitted up in counting-house style, and offers young gentlemen every opportunity afforded by regular mercantile establishments for becoming familiar with the details of business.

For circulars and samples of penmanship address
 DR. W. M. CARPENTER,
 President B. & S. College.

Great Oriental Tea Company.

S. W. Corner Fifth and Christy av.

We offer to the Public the finest assortment of

**Teas,
 Coffees,
 Spices, etc.,**

to be found in the West, which we can sell at retail at wholesale prices. We keep as a specialty the finest teas imported. For the accommodation of our customers, we keep a general stock of Fine Groceries, which we will sell at lowest retail prices. We invite a trial of our articles. 7-8

SIEGEL & BOBB,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GAS AND COAL OIL FIXTURES,
 Gasoline Fixtures and Burners,

Coal Oil Lamps,

FOR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLHOUSES.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE FITTINGS.

Public and Private Buildings fitted up with STEAM, GAS and WATER.
 Agents for the BEST GAS MACHINE in the country.

No. 203 North Fifth Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The attention of Boards of Education, Superintendents and Teachers is invited to the following:

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY

I. H. BUTLER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Mitchell's New Geographies.

Mitchell's New Outline Maps.

The New American Readers.

The New American Spellers.

The New American Etymology.

The Etymological Reader.

Goodrich's Pictorial Histories.

The Scholar's Companion.

Tenney's Geology.

Bingham's Latin and English Series

Smith's English Grammar.

Oxford's Junior Speaker.

Oxford's Senior Speaker.

Special Rates for Introduction.

ADDRESS:

I. H. BUTLER & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 7-8

**CHARLES MORITZ,
 BOOK BINDER,**

AND

Blank Book Manufacturer

NO. 302 MAIN STREET,

(Northeast corner of Olive.)

Blank books of every description made to order. Paper ruled with neatness and dispatch. 8-4

PATENT LEGS & ARMS

At Reduced Prices.

The patient putting on and practically testing the leg before purchasing. U. S. soldiers furnished without charge. Repairing done at moderate prices. Pamphlet and price list sent free. Address
 LEWIS LOCKWOOD, 519 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

8-3

**New and Popular
 SCHOOL BOOKS.**

THE NEW GRADED READERS.

Fully and handsomely Illustrated. Surpassing all others in Excellence of Manufacture, Gradation, and in Cheapness. The most beautiful series of School Books ever issued.

FIRST READER, 64 pages	Price 25 cents.
SECOND READER, 124 pages	" 40 "
THIRD READER, 160 pages	" 50 "
FOURTH READER, 240 pages	" 70 "
FIFTH READER, 336 pages,	" \$1 20.

A set of the complete series—FIVE books—will be mailed on receipt of \$1 50, if desired for examination, with a view to introduction.

Though not published a year, this series has already been very largely introduced. The cities of New York, Bangor, Me., Fall River, Mass., Woburn, Mass., Stockbridge, Mass., Nashville, Tenn., Mobile, Ala., Charleston, S. C., Rochester, N. Y., Lafayette, Ind., Ottumwa, Iowa, Duluth, Minn.—to say nothing of numerous smaller towns, counties, normal schools, etc.—have adopted them and have them now in successful use.

Special circulars giving full descriptive notices of each book of the series, together with many testimonials from eminent educators who have tested their merits in the classroom, will be sent on application.

THE SPENCERIAN COPY-BOOKS AND CHARTS.

New Revised Edition. The Copy-books are comprised in five distinct series, viz:

- I. The Shorter Course; an entirely new series, and consists of three small books, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Price 10 cents each.
- II. The Common School Series. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4 1-2 and 5. Price 15 cents each. This series has undergone a thorough revision in every particular.
- III. Exercise Series. A, B, and C is an entirely new set of books. Price 15 cents each.
- IV. Business Series. Nos. 6 and 7. Price 15 cents each.
- V. Ladies' Series. Nos. 8 and 9. Price 15 cents each. The copies in this series are presented in a smaller hand.

Spencerian Charts of Writing—47 charts—sold separately or bound together. Size 10X24 inches. In press.

A NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR.

A Practical Course with the French Language, on Woodbury's Plan with the German. By Profs. Louis A. Langueiller, LL. D., and H. M. Monsanto, M. A. Beautifully printed and handsomely bound in cloth, with leather back, 550 pages. Price \$2. By mail, for examination with a view to introduction, on receipt of \$1 50.

A MANUAL OF FRENCH POETRY,

With Historical Introduction and biographical notices of the principal authors. For the use of the school and the home. Cloth, 350 pages. By A. H. Mixer, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Rochester. Price \$2. By mail on receipt of \$1 50.

A NEW TREATISE ON THE FRENCH VERBS;

An easy and practical method for acquiring the Irregular Verbs, and the rules for the present and past Participles. Cloth, 125 pages. By Alfred Hennequin, M. A., Instructor in French in the University of Michigan. Price 90 cents.

DANA'S MANUAL OF GEOLOGY.

Treating of the Principles of the Science, with special reference to American Geological History, for the use of colleges, academies, and schools of science. A New Revised Edition. By James D. Dana, LL. D., Silliman Professor of Geology and Natural History, Yale College. Illustrated by a chart of the world, and over one thousand figures, mostly from American sources. Thoroughly revised, much enlarged, and almost wholly rewritten—1 vol. 8vo., about 850 pages. Price \$3.

OUR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

Of The American Educational Series of School and College Text-Books, and the Educational Reporter for May, a handsome publication full of useful information, mailed free to any address.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

Publishers, New York.

OR O. M. BAKER, GENERAL AGENT,

407 North Fourth street, St. Louis.